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Wm. Rullkoetter
1902

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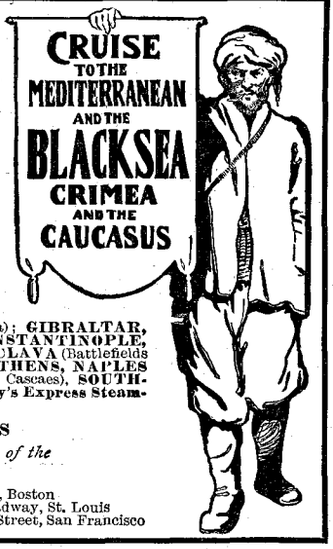

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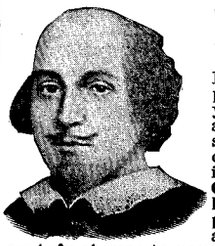

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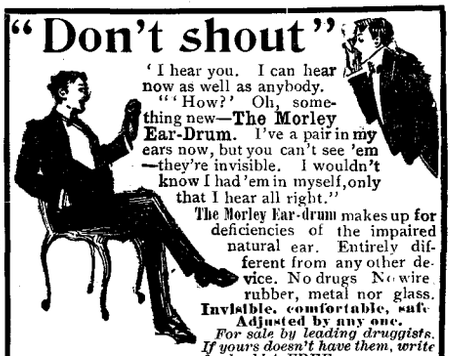

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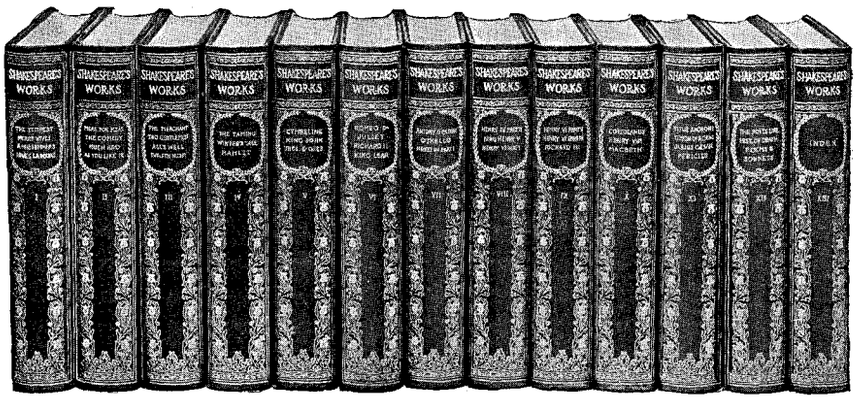

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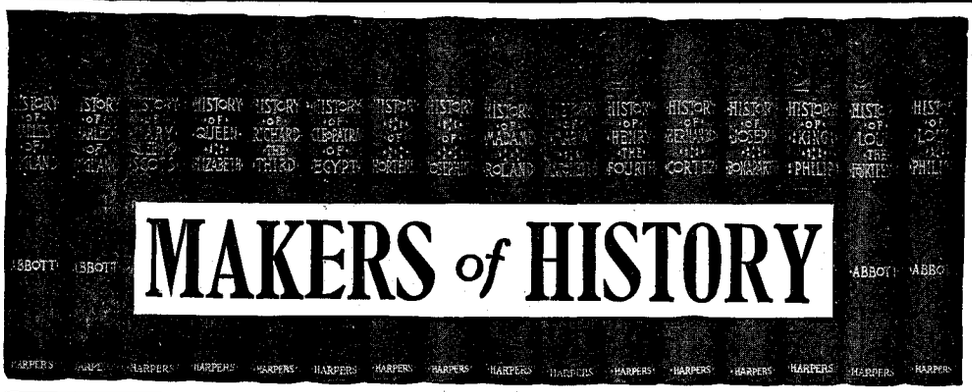

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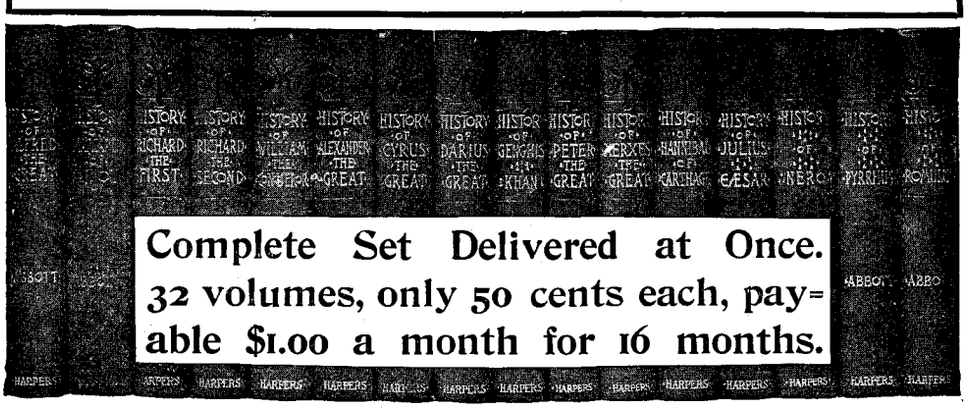

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BRITISH, DUTCH, AND BOER INTENTIONS TOWARD EACH OTHER.

WHY did the Netherlands Government make a request of the British which it might have known would be refused? The request was made in a spirit friendly to the Boers; but was it friendly to Great Britain? Why do the Boers keep up the fight? Why does Great Britain insist that the Boers can sue for peace only through Lord Milner, whom they detest above all other British? These are some of the questions that are being asked by the American newspapers. The New York *Press* speculates on the motives of the Netherlands Government in the following vein:

"'Peace proposals' is hardly the term for the request, on behalf of the Boers, made by the Dutch and declined by the British Government. That which was asked was simply that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds should have the social pleasure and politico-military advantage of conferring with Generals De Wet and Botha under safe conduct from the enemy now in possession of their common country. There was no pledge, nor scarcely a suggestion, that peace proposals would be the result of the grant of this privilege. There was no sign that the Holland ministry even expected the least abatement by the Boers of their demand for complete independence.

"From this it would scarcely appear that the Dutch Government really hoped to promote peace. Probably the most charitable conclusion is that it felt called upon to do something to appease public sentiment in Queen Wilhelmina's dominions, and so made a proffer of a sort of good offices which it felt could not be repudiated by those for whom it acted. But a less friendly critic might remark that it desired to put the British Government at a disadvantage in the forum of international public opinion by approaching it with a form of proposal which it knew was doomed to declination in advance."

Some light is cast on the British and Boer intentions in the following comment by the Baltimore *Sun*:

"There seems to be no doubt that the British Government intends to exact unconditional surrender from the Boers and to make no terms at all with these gallant men. That is the policy advocated in Parliament by representatives of the Government; that is the spirit which animates the government press. The Boers may indeed be in dire straits, but they have made such a determined resistance to British aggression and are so bent on retaining their independence that it is possible they may conclude to fight to the last extremity rather than accept British sovereignty. Under Lord Kitchener's proclamation, issued in September last, the Boer leaders, like Steyn and Schalkburger, Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, will be exiled from South Africa as soon as they fall into the hands of their enemies. These men have nothing to lose by continuing the war, while it is possible that the indefinite prolongation of the conflict may secure them better terms than the British are now willing to offer. Men of this type, who have fought with unsurpassed bravery against overwhelming odds, can not be expected to consider favorably a demand for unconditional surrender."

The New York *Times* thinks that England ought to make it easy for the Boers to sue for peace, instead of making it hard. It says:

"The Boers in South Africa have already been notified by Mr. Chamberlain that if they want peace they must apply to Lord Milner for it. Now, Lord Milner is particularly detested by the Boers as, in the language of Louis Botha, 'a declared enemy to the Afrikander race.' It does seem that even to Mr. Chamberlain his punctilio might appear one proper to be waived in the hope of securing an otherwise satisfactory peace. But one of the strangest, and to us one of the weakest, points of Lord Rosebery's program was his sustaining this particular contention of the Secretary for the Colonies. If the Boers in the field were directed to apply to and through Lord Kitchener, which would not be at all humiliating to them, the attitude of the British Government on the question of peace-making would be quite impeccable. And certainly any censure of their reply to the Dutch note would be hypercritical."

A GERMAN THRUST AT ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP FOR US.

THE official declaration of the British Foreign Office in Parliament a few weeks ago that the British Government had "every reason to believe" that "France, Germany, and Russia" were behind Austria in her intervention scheme in 1898, and that it was defeated by British refusal to join in it, has elicited a counter-deliverance from Germany. Last week the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* published an article understood to be from the pen of Professor Schiemann, of Berlin University, and confirmed by "a high official" in the German Government, declaring that after the collective note of April 7, in which a general hope was expressed that a peaceful solution of the Spanish-American difficulty would be reached, the British ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, as the "high official" says, "proposed a second collective note, declaring that armed intervention in Cuba would be unjustifiable." This proposal, we are told, was defeated by Germany. The *Kreuz Zeitung* relates the story as follows:

"When England, April 14, through her ambassador, proposed a new collective note, in which the Powers should declare that Europe regarded America's armed intervention in Cuba as unjustifiable, the other ambassadors telegraphed to their home governments asking for instructions. The step failed through Germany's positive refusal. This gives, as it appears to us, a picture essentially different from the English legend. A fortnight later war was declared.

"Afterward, in June and July, while the United States was making great progress in the Philippines, England actively tried to induce the Spaniards' commission in England to ask for peace proposals, for to no Power was the American encroachment in the Pacific more annoying than to England. The above is the

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historical connection of events. We hope that, in giving the same, we have thoroughly exposed the absurdity of the English legend."

The American press do not seem to be greatly concerned about these conflicting claims. The New York *Press* calls the German story a "bit of historical novel writing," and the New York *Times* declares that "no American believes it." The London correspondent of the Associated Press says he has "the highest official authority for denying the story." The New York *Evening Post*, however, thinks the controversy has reached the stage where the statements of "High Officials" and "One who is in a Position to Know" are not enough, and that nothing but official documents will be believed now. The Spanish Foreign Office last week gave out some of its correspondence with its ambassadors in European capitals just before the war, but, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "The official correspondence made public by Spain sheds very little light on the diplomacy that immediately preceded our war. It sheds so little light that the action of the Spanish Government in giving out the despatches requires some explanation. Spain solicited intervention at all European capitals, but the despatches of the Spanish ambassadors embodying the replies of the various ministers of foreign affairs convey little except civility."

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN TARIFF FIGHT.

THE Washington correspondents seem to agree that the prospect of a reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar and tobacco is improving, and many of them predict the early enactment of a law providing substantial help for the island. The most notable feature of the contest last week was the firm stand for reciprocity taken by Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut. Connecticut is a tobacco-growing State, and, as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says, the Senator "is a lifelong protectionist whose orthodoxy and fidelity can not be challenged." "He is also one of the half-dozen most influential leaders in the Senate," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "and in this capacity his support of Cuban reciprocity is of the first importance." The Senator stated his views to the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent as follows:

"I am a protectionist, and have been so much so that I have been called a partizan. I am as strong a protectionist now as ever, but I believe that proper and reasonable tariff concessions can be made on Cuban products in return for Cuban tariff concessions on American products which would greatly benefit the trade of both countries and not appreciably injure any American industry. I think the cause of protection is being wounded now in the house of its professed friends, and that the free-trader can not injure the cause of protection as much as protectionists who insist upon unreasonable and unnecessary customs dues."

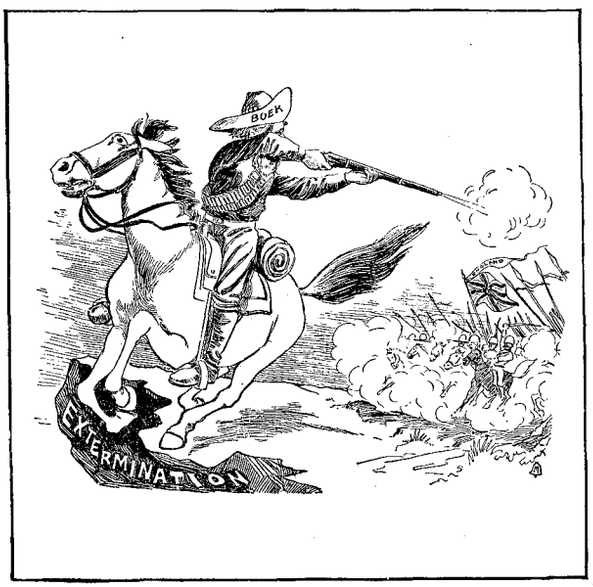
Another similar declaration that has attracted notice was made last week by the New York Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting. The attendance of members was large, the papers say, "and the passage of the Cuban report was by a practically unanimous vote, after a free discussion." The resolutions advocate "a substantial reduction of the tariff duties upon Cuban sugar and tobacco" for the purpose of relieving the "distress and suffering" on the island, because such a course is demanded by "every consideration of honorable dealing," and because it will "not only have most beneficial results in improving conditions in Cuba, but will also advance the commercial interests of the United States."

On the other side the Honolulu *Star* says:

"While it may seem as if the United States owed something to Cuba, as a fact she has done enough. An immense amount of blood and treasure has been poured forth to free Cuba from the Spanish yoke. There is certainly no reason upon earth why we should throw down our tariff bars to the manifest injury of our own industries in order to put money into the pockets of greedy Cubans and still greedier speculators, Jew and Gentile from various lands, who have looked upon the President's message as a certain harbinger of a golden harvest from a cheap bargain.

"As far as the interests of Hawaii are concerned they are diametrically opposed not only to free Cuban sugar but to any modification of the tariff in favor of Cuba. We have been passing through a serious crisis, and are now in a fair way of weathering our storm, but cheap Cuban sugar would mean a very serious blow to us. What attitude our delegate in Congress may take upon this question no one knows, but as it is vital to the interests of the Territory that Cuban cheap sugar should be opposed, judging from previous experience Delegate Wilcox will be advocating free Cuban sugar, as he has been advocating free leprosy from every State in the Union."

CUBA owes a great deal to America, and with characteristic thrift America is preparing to collect.—*The Detroit News.*



"IT IS MAGNIFICENT, BUT IT IS NOT WAR."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

DOVE OF PEACE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.
UNCLE SAM (to Governor Taft): "That's the darnedest-looking dove I ever saw."
—*The Chicago News.*

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PHILIPPINES IN CARTOON.

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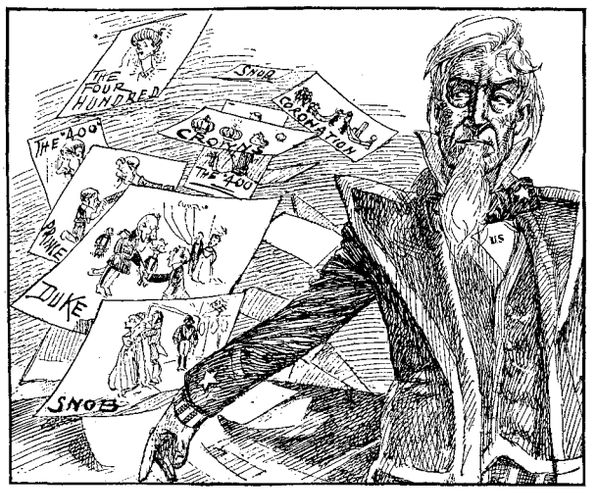
REFLECTIONS ON ROYAL "FLUMMERY."

PRINCE HENRY'S coming visit, the appointment of our embassy to King Edward's coronation, and the report that Miss Alice Roosevelt will attend the coronation and be treated like a princess, have stirred up some picturesque remarks in a few of the American papers on the propriety of American "kotowing" to royalty. "The republic of the United States," says the Washington *Post*, "ought to hold its dignity too high to permit any element of its citizenship to make a holy show of itself simply because a man or woman of royal descent is going to visit our shores." "The fuss and feathers about the arrangements for the Prince have been nauseating to right-minded Americans," declares the Philadelphia *Times*, and it goes on to say:



FAUGH!

—*The Denver News.*

"When these funny busybodies make so much stir over the coming of a person of the royal blood, how can we expect even the royalists themselves not to smile at our democratic boasts and republican pretensions? In reality the visit of Prince Henry to Washington has no more importance in itself than the visit of a President's brother to Berlin. We recall that Abner McKinley went to London when his brother was President, but we failed to find the newspapers giving more than a few lines to the event or any unusual stir in the general population. No American-Britons crowded to greet him, and royalty was not at the dock when he carried his own satchel down the plank."

The Indianapolis *Journal* and the Washington *Times* remark that Prince Henry can see at home all the military and naval displays, social functions, and brilliant ceremonial that he cares for, and that he would probably get more pleasure and profit from a study of our people in their daily pursuits. The evening of opera to be given in the Prince's honor in New York gave rise to a discussion that has provoked no little comment. The committee in charge of the affair proposed to reserve five of the parterre boxes in the center of the horseshoe for the royal party, but were met by the objection of one of the owners of the boxes, who refused to give up his box unless given one equally as good. He expressed his views in a newspaper interview in the following language:

"The whole matter of a royal box is a piece of snobbishness. It is contrary to the principles of democracy. The President of the United States does not have a royal box when he goes to the opera, but sits in an ordinary box just as the rest of the people in the theater do. I would not object to giving up my box for any reasonable purpose. But this plan is merely to entertain a snip of royalty, and the committee had no right to go ahead and say they were going to use our boxes before asking our permission."

Several newspapers indorse these sentiments. The Hartford *Times*, for instance, thinks that "there is probably no harm in having such a reminder given to the New York entertainers of Prince Henry that democracy is going to continue to exist in this part of the world for several years to come." The Philadelphia *North American*, too, believes that many Americans will agree with these views, and it calls the demonstration that New York is preparing for the Prince "sheer flunkeyism and intolerable foolishness." The opera rumpus has been settled by giving the objecting box-owner another one just as good.

It is in the same vein that a number of newspapers receive the reports that the Prince is bringing a rifle to the President as a gift from the Kaiser. Says the Salt Lake *Herald*:

"Nobody in this country is insane enough to believe it would be possible to bribe our Chief Magistrate by the costliest of gifts. The Emperor of Germany hasn't enough money in all his dominions to make Theodore Roosevelt swerve a hair's breadth from the course he thinks is right. It is the spirit of the act, therefore, rather than the act itself, which is at variance with our republican ideas and ideals.

"It would be just as improper for a President to accept a valuable gift from a trust magnate as to accept it from a foreign ruler. He has no right to become entangled with any individual or any nation who may at some future time want favors at the hands of the country. The good feelings now existing between the United States and Germany has no need for accentuation by gifts of whatever character. The visit of Prince Henry is sufficient evidence of the *entente cordiale*. . . . And besides, as the man said when he was enumerating his reasons for not killing a gentleman against whom he had a grudge: 'It's agin the law.'"

The newspapers which we quoted a few weeks ago as objecting to the special American embassy to the coronation have been still further aroused by a report from Washington, unofficial and unconfirmed, that Miss Alice Roosevelt will attend the coronation ceremonies, and will "rank with the princesses of the blood." She will "wear a robe of royal purple," so goes the report, and "will be distinguished from the peeresses by additional bands of ermine miniver." The Chicago *Chronicle* thinks that such a proceeding would be "contrary to our sense of republican propriety," and *The Irish World* declares that the President will make "a grave mistake" if he permits "a member of his family to take part in what the New York *Journal* properly calls 'Ed-

AMONG THE ENTERTAINMENTS TO BE GIVEN BY NEW YORK FOR PRINCE HENRY WILL BE A BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH.

—*The Indianapolis News.*

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ward's anachronistic medieval circus parade.'" The Denver *Times* discredits the report, and says: "We do not think it would for a moment be tolerated by the President's good sense and robust Americanism."

A glimpse of the problems that are perturbing the minds of those who have charge of the coronation ceremonial is afforded by the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He says, in a cable letter, that the preparations are "fraught with controversy," but that "it has been difficult to interest the King in the precedents relating to archaic religious forms, since he is preoccupied with the ceremonial side of a splendid court function unexampled for stateliness." The correspondent goes on to say:

"Several points have been decided. A communion office will be included in the coronation service, as in Queen Victoria's time. The anointing of the King and Queen will also take place. The King will wear a linen shirt, and over it one of crimson sarsenet, with holes where the anointing oil can be applied to his breast. Queen Alexandra will follow the example of Queen Victoria in modifying this portion of the ritual. Queen Elizabeth was the last monarch to be anointed with oil and chrism, the latter fluid consisting of three parts—oil, cream, and balsam—each having a symbolic significance in the ancient coronation ritual. The use of chrism as well as oil is strongly advocated by the extreme High Church men, but the matter has not been settled, altho the King is reported to favor the Elizabethan method.

"Another controversial question relates to the Archbishop of Canterbury's costume. Medieval precedent requires him to wear a miter. Archbishop Temple strongly opposed the use of the miter, and can not be convinced that it is necessary to do so. The Archbishop is taking a keen interest in all details of the ceremony, and is closely associated with the Bishop of Winchester, Earl Beauchamp, the Duke of Norfolk, and Sir Arthur Ellis in arranging a precise order of service, subject to the King's approval."

THE TRANSATLANTIC GRAIN POOL.

THE rumors that have been in the air for some time of the merging of the transatlantic steamship lines into a great combination, or trust, seem to have been justified to this extent, that all of the principal lines plying between the United States and England have agreed to maintain a certain schedule of grain freights. The schedule is said by grain-brokers in New York who have been interviewed by the daily papers to be a fair average of the rates paid during the past year; and if the lines hold to the agreement, it is believed that the stability in rates will prove beneficial to all who raise and handle grain, except the speculators. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"It is quite incorrect to describe the raising of transatlantic freights, decided on by the companies yesterday, as the formation of a steamship trust. It is no more that than the restoration of rates by certain railways, two years ago, was the organization of a railway trust. The truth of the ocean-freight matter is that charges during the past year have actually gone below the limit of profit to a properly organized and properly managed steamship line. Tangible instances of this fact are not wanting. There is a well-authenticated case of a grain-shipper who found, last autumn, on the arrival of his American wheat at Bremen, that storage charges were very high, and who in consequence actually persuaded the ship-owners to carry the same cargo back from Bremen to New York, and back to Bremen again—all for less than the German storage charges for the period would have been. There have been other cases where as much as $18,000 was paid as the price of canceling a contract for ocean freight room, entered upon by a shipper several months beforehand. Such instances prove the general truth. . . . . .

"The cause of last year's collapse in ocean freight rates was plain enough to every one. Along with the vast increase in the foreign trade of every important nation, during the period from 1896 to 1900, ship-building on an enormous scale had been in progress. Floating berth-room, on the Atlantic particularly, reached proportions never paralleled in the history of the world. In 1901 came a sudden and heavy shrinkage in the outside trade of every commercial state, not the least loss of all being the virtual disappearance of American corn, as a result of the harvest failure. From this point of view the decline in rates was merely the outcome of the law of demand and supply. It is on those lines, in the long run, that the problem must be settled."

SECRET OF THE AMERICAN WORKMAN'S SUPERIORITY.

THOMAS J. FENTON, a laboring man, attributes the superiority of the American workman to the rhythmic way of working which he calls "gait," rather than to trade-union restrictions in England. Writing in *The Union Boot and Shoe Worker* (Boston), he says:

"The branches of labor have been, in some instances, divided by a process of natural selection in a way to give a workman a steady routine of motions which are almost identically the same on each article which goes through his hands. When the movements necessary to perform his part form a series, every movement of which is in accord, they become rhythmic. An immense amount of jar and friction to the body is thus saved. Notice a rapid workman whose work is mechanical—he is gently swaying backward and forward or from side to side like a pendulum. He is, as it were, beating time for himself, and each of his movements comes in its proper place in the measure. His movements have a graceful, easy swing. It is 'clockwork.' His body has become accustomed to the rhythm; its motions have become more accurate; and the speed accelerates without effort on his part. He has become almost an automaton—almost unconscious that he is working. His mind wanders to other things, and yet he is turning out as much work as if he were carefully using his brain to direct his movements.

"If anything be added to his work which necessitates a new movement not in accord with his other ones, he loses his speed to no slight extent, and if a number of such motions be added, he will become a very slow workman. If workers can be made slow in this manner, they can be made rapid by pursuing the opposite course—by eliminating, as far as possible, motions which hinder the acquirement of gait.

"This points the way to a scientific subdivision of labor to supersede the present more or less haphazard method."

Where "gait" is highly developed, as in the New England States, the foreign workmen have become equal in the competition; and the manufacturers in the Western part of the United States, believing that the New England worker's superior capacity in certain industries is due to superior skill, have brought Eastern workmen to the West to teach their quick way of working to the Western mechanics; but the New Englander has been found not so rapid as at home. The reason lies in the factory methods instead of in the men. The writer says in conclusion:

"The saving to the world which could be accomplished by using deliberately, instead of at haphazard, methods of dividing labor which allow the acquiring of 'gait,' would be as great as that made by some of our greatest labor-saving devices, since such methods could be applied to all kinds of mechanical labor. Machinery is being introduced to a large extent in countries which formerly made but slight use of it, but is often of small value in these countries because of the difficulty of securing rapid machine operators. 'Gait' is the secret of rapid machine running, and, as more machinery is introduced, and labor becomes still more subdivided, it will become a greater and greater factor in production. As competition becomes keener, and the nations become more equal in the use of motor power and machinery, it may decide many an industrial battle."

"HAVE you got anything to say?" they queried after adjusting the knot under the gentleman horse-thief's ear. "Yes," he replied, coolly, "I have." "Well, we will give you just five minutes," said the leader, taking out his watch. "What I want to say is this," began the ill-fated wretch, calmly: "I am inclined to think that that loop made by Schley had a strategical value which——" With a hoarse cry of rage the mob bent their backs and pulled.—*The Syracuse Herald.*

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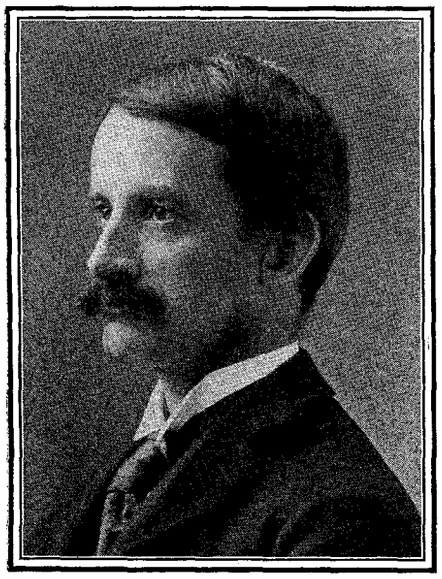
MR. SHEPARD TELLS WHY HE LOST.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD, the defeated Democratic candidate for mayor of Greater New York, attributes his defeat chiefly to Mr. Devery, the former deputy-commissioner of police, and Mr. Jerome, the present district-attorney of Manhattan and the Bronx. But for the appointments of Michael C. Murphy as police commissioner and William T. Devery as his first deputy, we are told, the mayoralty election of 1901 would have ended differently. Writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* (February), Mr. Shepard, after consuming considerable space in explaining his position four years ago and that held by him in the recent campaign says.

"Whatever may have been the merits or demerits of Chief Devery's former career as captain, inspector, and superintendent of police under the bipartizan board, or of the public sentiment that put him on the defensive from the outset, it is certain that the power wielded by him in the Borough of Manhattan, as practical head of police during the few months before election in 1901, aroused against himself, and, what was far more serious, against the party which, whether rightly or wrongly, was held responsible for his incumbency, an enormous and intense public feeling. With singular fatuity, under skilful goading by the press, he indulged, until the eve of the election, in crude utterances which strengthened the impression of his abuses and oppressions. His very energy — that most useful single quality, after honesty, in the head of a police force — seemed to possess a baleful fury, exquisitely disturbing to every person intelligently concerned for Democratic success."



EDWARD M. SHEPARD,
Defeated Tammany Candidate for Mayor.

The flood of denunciation which came from the press of the city was started by Bishop Potter, who said that "nowhere on earth" did there "exist such a situation as defiles and dishonors New York City." Then followed the committee of fifteen, which, according to Mr. Shepard, "did valuable service by keeping the moral issue before the community." Lastly came Justice Jerome and his sensational raids and speeches.

The promise of a firm and upright administration made by the Democratic candidate, we are told, roused the Democratic majority, who thought that if the Democratic party was going to give reform, it would be a mistake to defeat the party. Toward the end of the campaign, however, this tendency was reversed. "This was the work of Judge Jerome," says Mr. Shepard, "who was the candidate for the important office of prosecuting attorney in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx." He says of Mr. Jerome:

"At the last he became the hero or Prince Rupert of the campaign. Sounding the single note of a corrupt alliance between crime and the police force under the Democratic administration, he addressed his appeal to the simplest and strongest sense of morality. Better than any one else he adopted the text sternly given by Bishop Potter the year before. In effective, often rude, but often, also, most impressive manner, he produced the very deepest impression of his own truth-telling sincerity and utter courage. He was followed and listened to as was no other candidate. He had the burning zeal of a true crusader, and to that were forgiven what were deemed mere faults of taste. Near the end of the struggle his speeches became the dominant feature. Until then it was, during the latter half of the campaign, believed by most distinterested judges that the enormous advantages with which the Fusion had begun had been overcome, and that the Democratic candidate for mayor would be chosen by a narrow majority."

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WILLIAM S. DEVERY. WILLIAM T. JEROME.

THE TWO MEN WHO BEAT TAMMANY, ACCORDING TO MR. SHEPARD.

HOW SOME KANSAS FARMERS DEFEATED A TRUST.

AT about the same time that Mr. Shaffer and the Amalgamated Association were making their ill-fated attempt to crush the steel trust, a few farmers who lived in Solomon, Kansas, were trying to do a similar service for a grain-buyers' trust in that State, and with better success. The elevator-owners of Kansas, worried by the competition of the "track buyers," who owned no elevators, and by the competition among themselves, and with the purpose of correcting evils incident to the business, formed a state association. This association soon became powerful enough, by its influence with the commission men in the cities and with the railroads, to shut out the "track buyers," and monopolize the business of grain buying. The farmers could not even ship their grain direct to firms in the cities. Mr. C. H. Matson, who tells about it in *The Review of Reviews*, says: "If, by special effort, they secured cars, they discovered that when the grain reached Kansas City no commission firm would receive it until it had first sold to a local dealer, for fear of a boycott by the Grain-Dealers' Association. The farmer had absolutely no alternative except to sell his wheat to a local buyer or keep it in his bins. The profits made by the so-called trust dealers were enormous. It is related that one western Kansas buyer made a net profit of $1,500 on twenty carloads of wheat in three weeks, and he had an investment of only $3,000."

Soon after the association got to running nicely, however, several grain syndicates began to do business in Kansas, and they found that the trust formed by the elevator men was just what they wanted, so they bought out or forced out the various local dealers until they controlled the situation, and "some of the first to suffer from the encroachments of the syndicates were men who had been active in the organization of the State Grain-Dealers' Association." The farmers sought relief from the legislature in 1901, but without result, and in the spring a state convention of grain-growers was called to consider measures for fighting the trust. The convention appointed committees and passed resolutions, but nothing adequate to meet the situation was done.

In the little town of Solomon, however, the farmers proved that the place had been well named. Mr. Matson says:

"The wheat market at Solomon in 1900 was controlled by three syndicates, one on each line of railway running through the

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town. An independent dealer who tried to do business in a fourth elevator was forced to the wall. When there was no competition, the syndicates paid 14 cents below the Kansas City price. The normal price was 10 cents below. It is estimated that the excess profits made by the syndicates off the farmers of that one locality, last year, reached $15,000.

"The farmers who marketed grain at Solomon organized a co-operative shipping association, with a capital stock of $2,500, divided into shares of $12.50 each. No member could own more than sixteen shares, and the majority held only one share each. No stockholder was allowed more than one vote in meetings of the association, no matter how many shares he held. This was to prevent any individual or corporation from securing a controlling interest in the stock of the association and running it contrary to its original purposes. An experienced grain-buyer was employed on a salary as manager of the business, an elevator was leased, and on June 15, at the beginning of the harvest of 1901, the elevator was opened for business.

"Under the by-laws of the association, every member is required to sell his wheat to the farmers' association, but a provision is inserted whereby he may dispose of it outside of the association by paying into the association treasury a rebate of one cent a bushel on all so sold. This provision is regarded as the bulwark of the association, and prevents the syndicate from forcing it out of business.

"Within two months after the association had opened its elevator, it had handled over 100,000 bushels of wheat, paying its members from seven to nine cents below the Kansas City price, although the normal price was 10 cents below, while the syndicate price was 14 cents below, a clear gain to the farmers of from five to seven cents a bushel. As a result, the syndicate received very little grain, and kept its elevators running at a loss. Soon after the farmers' elevator opened, one of the syndicates ordered the price advanced to a point that would make the farmers dissatisfied with what they were receiving at their own elevator and tempt them to bring their grain to the syndicate, thus keeping the farmers' elevator from getting any grain, which, under ordinary circumstances, would force it out of business. The syndicates had been paying 48 cents a bushel, but this one syndicate advanced the price to 55 cents, while the farmers' elevator was paying 52 cents. Instead of attempting to meet this advance, the manager of the formers' elevator simply weighed the wheat for the farmers as fast as they brought it in, and then sent it to the syndicate elevator to be sold for 55 cents a bushel. The farmer then returned to his own elevator and paid in one cent a bushel of what he had received, thereby netting 54 cents, considerably more than he would have received had it not been for the competition caused by the farmers' elevator. The one cent a bushel received from this source not only paid the expenses of the farmers' elevator, but gave it a profit besides, so that the syndicate, in addition to doing business itself at a loss, actually paid the expenses of, and a profit to, the very institution it was endeavoring to destroy. The attempt was soon given up, and at the end of three weeks the syndicate had locked its elevator and gone out of business at Solomon."

The Solomon association, victorious over the trust, did not stop with that. Farmers from other towns began bringing their wheat to the Solomon elevator, till the association was handling wheat for farmers in six counties, and Solomon became an important grain-shipping point. Then the association decided that the commission men in the cities, with their grain exchanges and gambling in futures, were superfluous, so the association worked up a direct trade with the mills, saving the middleman's profits and realizing a high price by conscientious care in keeping the grade of the wheat up to representation. The association has also completed arrangements by which it will ship much of its wheat to cooperative societies in Germany direct, saving middlemen's profits all along the route and eliminating "all board of trade speculation and manipulation from the market." The State Association of Grain-Growers will try to carry out the Solomon plan on a large scale, but, says Mr. Matson, "past experience seems to indicate" that the farmers "are far too numerous to be bound together in an effective organization of large proportions."

NET RESULTS OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

THOMAS MOORE expressed the belief many years ago that "Disguise our bondage as we will, 'Tis woman, woman rules us still," and it was nearly ten years ago that the men of Colorado voted to throw off the disguise and to give her the ballot. The sensational predictions made by both sides in the suffrage controversy have now been tested by time, and it is found that both were wrong, "for the ballot in the hands of woman has neither unsexed her, nor regenerated the world." That is the conclusion reached by Mr. William Macleod Raine, who writes an article in *The Chautauquan* on woman-suffrage in Colorado. He says:

"It has not regenerated society nor abolished political corruption. It has not even prevented bloodshed at the polls and made the election of bad men impossible. The time-serving politician and the ward-heeler have not become ineligible for public preferment, nor has there been in any way a tremendous influence for good brought to bear upon the electorate. As a short cut to the millennium woman-suffrage may be counted out as a failure, for even upon moral questions the line of political cleavage in the woman vote is as decided as among men. In point of fact the ship of state appears to sail on in much the same way as before."

The problem presented to the Colorado politician is not an easy one, for the woman with a ballot in her hand seems to be as "uncertain, coy, and hard to please" as one without. A diagram of a ward politician's maneuvers in his efforts to catch the "lady vote" would not lack interest. Mr. Raine says on this point:

"It is the testimony of political bosses that the woman vote is more of an uncertain quantity than that of the men, that it is more largely controlled by the emotions, and that it can not be depended upon so surely along party lines. They are agreed, too, that the vote of women in conventions is more easily manipulated than the vote of men, and that this is due not so much to inexperience as to feminine vanity; that generally speaking the women are more anxious to determine the right, and less able to do so, not so much by reason of inexperience as on account of an inherent fundamental difficulty of sex. The actual party workers are not generally the best classes of women in the community. Like the men, they are in politics for what they can get out of it. This was, of course, to be expected, and simply parallels the experience of our political conditions everywhere. Women of a certain type are in politics, just as men of the same type, for their own personal advancement."

But considerable positive good has resulted since woman entered the political arena:

"On the whole, the private character of office-seekers has been of a higher type than before, owing to the close scrutiny of the Civic Federation and other women's organizations, which have induced conventions to hesitate in nominating a man of pronounced immorality or unworthiness. The emphatic rebuke given at the last election to a very brilliant but profligate politician should make clear to party managers the inexpediency of such nominations. . . . . .

"The newly aroused interest of women in civic affairs has manifested itself in other ways, in the greater cleanliness of streets, in the city park improvements, and especially in the care, ventilation, and artistic decoration of school buildings. The women members of the various state boards have done good work in furthering the interests of their charges. This has been notably true in those boards relating to the care of the criminal and pauper classes, manifesting itself in the more efficient management of the female wards of the State and in the improved conditions of the state institutions generally. The Industrial Home for Girls is a shining example of this. It would seem not only the part of justice, but also of wisdom, to give women a fair representation on the governing boards of those institutions in which they have naturally a special interest, such as charitable and reformatory institutions for girls, women, and boys, public schools, and coeducational state universities. The development of the girl both in early life, and later during the four impres-

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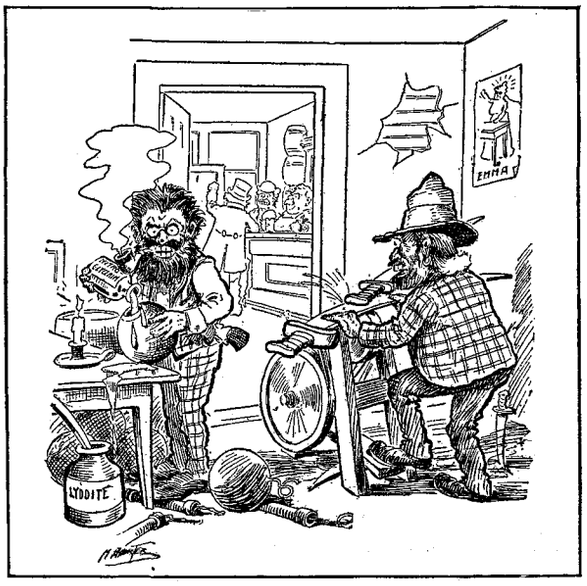
sionable college years, can hardly be secured along the best lines by placing the direction of their lives entirely in the hands of men, who are confessedly not able to meet the needs of their own growing girls without the aid of a woman. There are no doubt qualifications inherent in her sex which give to woman a clearer insight into certain questions than a man can have.

"The fear that woman would flood the public offices, or would take in any way an undue part in public life, has not been realized in Colorado. Since the political enfranchisement of women there have usually been three members of that sex in the Colorado legislature, but at the present time, owing to a mistake of the nominating conventions, there is but one. The only office on the state ticket conceded to a woman is that of superintendent of public instruction."

Chicago Anarchists and Prince Henry.—In an article in our columns two weeks ago *Free Society* (Chicago) was coupled with *Freiheit* (New York) as entertaining feelings hostile to Prince Henry. A letter from Mr. A. Isaak, Sr., the editor of *Free Society*, assures us that this is a mistake. He says:

"Had the accusation appeared in any other publication, we would have passed it without notice; but THE LITERARY DIGEST



CHICAGO ANARCHISTS GETTING READY FOR THE PRINCE, AS IMAGINED BY THE DES MOINES *Leader*.

is usually so fair and accurate that we feel sure you have done us an injustice quite unintentionally, and take this occasion to correct your error.

"We will add that we, in common with the Anarchists generally in this city, are utterly indifferent to the subject of the Prince's proposed visit."

White Illiteracy in the South.—Some of the Southern papers show considerable feeling over the large number of white illiterates revealed by the census reports. About twenty-one per cent. of the population are enrolled in the common schools, a much larger percentage than the North Atlantic States can show; but the proportion of illiterates is nevertheless discouragingly high. The Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"There is no more humiliating fact that an intelligent Southern man has to face than this: that among the white people of the South we have as many illiterate men over twenty-one years of age as we had fifty-two years ago, when the census of 1850 was taken!

"Make every allowance that may please on account of the Civil War and its consequent impoverishment of our people, and yet this depressing fact is not explicable on any grounds creditable to the white people of the South. To say that we have not had at least within the thirty years of our public-school enterprises since 1870, opportunity and means to improve the educational status of our white people is to claim an excuse that ignores facts and outrages common sense.

"This ignorance of reading and writing, the two primary necessities of the automatic citizen, to which we now refer, exists among the white men of the South who have come to full age, to citizenship, and all its privileges, since the Cotton Exposition was held in Atlanta in 1881. These figures we write about do not include children or negroes. They speak their condemnation alone upon the grown-up sons of Southern men, the adult voters of to-day, upon whose intelligence, efficiency, and ballots the interests of our civilization and society depend.

"It is useless to parade figures showing how much we have spent on schools, how many schools we have, and how many new fads and fiddlesticks we have imported into them from the hotbeds of Boston 'culchah'—the fact remains that in proportion to our white adult male population in the South we have as many men who can not read and write as we had fifty years ago. That is a mean-looking, measly fact that can not be wiped off the record.

"Our sister States of the South may deal with this deplorable situation as they may elect, but surely it is time for Georgia to get down squarely to the work of correcting our educational system in a way that will work a continuous reduction and practical disappearance of this large volume of illiteracy.

"We need to go down to bed-rock in this matter in Georgia and sacrifice much in the lines of ornamental instruction for the great end of wiping from the rolls of our white citizenship the stigma of abnormal illiteracy that now degrades it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

DICK CROKER says he expects to be buried in this country. What! Again?—*The Washington Post.*

AT latest reports from Colombia, President Castro was still trying to get control of the Government.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ENGLAND'S war expenses have now been reduced to $22,500,000 a month. Economy leads to wealth.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ONE beauty at least about Santos-Dumont's air-ship is that it can be operated without risk of tunnel disasters.—*The Washington Star.*

GREAT BRITAIN refuses to accept the intervention of any foreign power, particularly a power with as small a navy as Holland's.—*The Chicago News.*

IF Cuba raises any polar bears no objection will be made to reducing the duty for her benefit. The native polar bear interests are not well organized.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

A RACEHORSE named Death is winning nearly every race he is entered in. One of these days some wise horse-owner will introduce an animal named Taxes, and then there will be a race worth seeing.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE question has been asked whether a man can be a Christian on $5.00 per week. In these days a man who would try to live on $5.00 per week would probably be an angel in a very short time.—*The St. Louis Mirror.*

SINCE Lord Rosebery is troubled to find a name for his novel, he might be allowed to choose one from among our American books. Either "The Minister's Charge," "The Crisis," "In the Fog," or "Tarry Thou Till I Come," will fit his present position in English politics pretty well—*The New York Mail and Express.*

HAS MISS STONE BEEN RELEASED

UNCLE SAM: "She has, she hasn't, she has, she hasn't, she has——"

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

DOES MUSIC INCITE TO CRIME?

THE view is generally taken that music is a refining influence in society and that a wider musical appreciation would be conducive to higher morality. At least one famous novel, however,—Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata"—is based upon the opposite assumption, and it has often been maintained that the morals of musicians are lower, rather than higher, than those of the rest of the community. Mr. Henry W. Stratton, a writer in *The Arena* (February), admits that "many criminals are fine musicians," and proceeds to a consideration of the causes of this anomaly. There is one class of criminals he says, whose knowledge of music extends no further than the popular songs of the day, and whose associations with such songs have always been of a questionable character. It is not difficult to analyze the psychology of such, for they "absorb only the sensuous quality of the music and cannot really be morally improved by it, because the quality does not contain the necessary musical ingredients to lift them to a higher plane of emotion." Mr. Stratton continues:

"In cases where the melody is good and would of itself awaken refining impulses, it frequently happens that the words with which it is connected produce precisely opposite effects; indeed, the words of a song are much to blame for the demoralizing influence of it. Again, popular song rhythms are calculated to spur only the lower emotions. Is a tune catchy? Its charm lies largely in its rhythm. Take the songs composed in rag-time; the syncopations that form their principal feature give rise to jerky rhythms, and these act upon the nervous system of the listener at unexpected and unnatural parts of the measure. The result is that the entire being is thrown into a succession of jumps or musical contortions whose irregular character excites unhealthy immoral tendencies. To the injudicious uses of rhythm may be attributed those sudden impulses which lead to crime."

Turning to a consideration of the character of the world's most skilful musicians and singers, Mr. Stratton inquires: "Why has their art done so little to build up their moral fiber and make them true men and women?" He replies:

"Broadly speaking, the same causes operate here as in the first class considered. Quality and rhythm still play an important part, but their influence is more subtle. The darlings of society have learned to be musically voluptuous. Acquainted with all the luxuries of sound, susceptible to every gradation of tone, every modulation from key to key, and every possible rhythmic effect, they yield without question to the sway of all kinds of music and are consequently unable to resist the enervating tendencies of their art: they are simply mastered by musical sensation."

The writer gives some specific illustrations of the "enervating" tendencies of music. "One that may be mentioned," he says, "as producing a deleterious effect upon the moral nature is that voluptuous slide from one tone to another called *portamento*—a slide to which singers and violinists are much addicted. It is the acme of sonorous luxury, induces languor, and suggests to the mind a relapse from moral discipline." Another source of enervation is the inordinate desire for *bizarre* effects, whether accomplished by raising the pitch for the sake of brilliancy, or by introducing all kinds of "luxurious intricacy." "The musician," declares Mr. Stratton, "literally becomes the music he produces, and grows fastidiously lavish in his tastes and habits. He loses his moral poise and sinks into the musical vortex where crime waits to suck him down and complete his moral disintegration." Still another source of weakness is the excessive use in instrumental works of chromatic passages, both melodic and harmonic. On this point Mr. Stratton says:

"The history of chromatics shows that when first employed among the Egyptians, during the twenty-first and twenty-second dynasties, their influence was decidedly detrimental to the morals of the people. At that time the treble flute was invented, and because of its chromatic capabilities it superseded the harp and lyre in popular favor. The effeminacy and licentiousness of the age were reflected in its music, and the orgies conducted at the then capital of Egypt, Bubastis, were celebrated by hundreds of thousands to the accompaniment of myriads of these flutes. After the twenty-sixth dynasty, under the Ptolemies, the music of Egypt reached its lowest ebb. Every man in Alexandria was a skilled flute-player, and even the kings were very proficient upon this amorous instrument. It is a singular coincidence that, with the change from the diatonic harp to the chromatic flute, the dissolute days of Egypt began. Certain it is that music relaxes its strict and rigid character when chromatically treated, and this laxity when carried to excess tends to weaken moral sinew."

But while certain forms of music exert an enervating and immoral influence, Mr. Stratton holds it to be equally true that other kinds of music help to strengthen the moral sense. In order to serve this end, however, there must be "a moral rectitude in the relations of musical tones." Such moral rectitude, declares the writer, "exists in folk-songs, and in all simply constructed melodies whose tone intervals are chiefly diatonic." He concludes:

"The perception of moral truth can come through no broader channel than that of music; for, as Browning says, 'there's no truer truth obtainable by man than comes of music.' It is the soul's armor; it is mail of sound, and tones are the links. He who is wrapt in this flexible but impenetrable envelope of sound may defy all the pressures of being. I say 'wrapt,' because, in order to be proof against those immoral tendencies which assail us on every side, one must wear music next to the very vitals—must put it on like a garment, and let the tones sink around and clasp the life-centers in a soul-tight embrace."

LOWELL'S APPRECIATION OF HOWELLS.

FROM the very opening of William Dean Howells's literary career Lowell's critical sense enabled him to foretell correctly the high rank to be attained by his young friend, and thare is no doubt that Lowell's suggestive and stimulating criticism has been a considerable factor in Howells's development. In *The Methodist Review* (New York, January) Viola Price Allen throws some new light on the relations existing between these two famous men of letters, her excerpts from Lowell's letters being of especial interest at this time on account of the recent publication of Mr. Scudder's biography of Lowell. As early as 1860 Howells received the following advice from his more experienced friend: "Don't print too much and too soon; don't get married in a hurry; read what will make you *think*, not *dream;* hold yourself dear, and more power to your elbow! God bless you!" Then followed a postscript: "A man may have ever so much in him, but ever so much depends on how he gets it out." The same month Lowell sent a letter of introduction to Hawthorne, in which Howells is referred to as a fine young fellow who had written several poems in *The Atlantic*, and this commendation was added: "If my judgment is good for anything, this youth has more in him than any of our younger fellows in the way of rime." In December of the same year Lowell wrote Howells a letter full of warm-hearted encouragement, saying that he thought his poem "really fine," and was glad he was making himself "scarce":

"That is not only wise, but worldly-wise too. It gave me great pleasure to make your acquaintance, and to find you a man of sense as well as genius—a rare thing, especially in one so young. Keep fast hold of the one, for it is the clue that will bring you to the door that will open only to the magic password of the other."

The high-water mark of Lowell's praise is found in a letter of September, 1869:

"I have a great mind (so strong is the devil in me, despite my

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years) to give you an awful pang by advising you not to print your essay. It would be a most refined malice, and pure jealousy, after all. I find it delightful, full of those delicate touches which the elect pause over and the multitude find out by and by—the test of good writing and the warrant of a reputation worth having. As Gray said of the romances of Crébillon *fils*, I should like to lie on a sofa all day long and read such essays. You know I would not flatter Neptune for his trident—as indeed who would, that did not toast his own bread?—but what you write gives me a real pleasure, as it ought; for I have always prized in you the real element, not merely in your thought, but in your way of putting it. And one of these days, my boy, you will give us a little volume that we will set on our shelves, with James Howell on one side of him and Charles Lamb on the other—not to keep *him* warm, but for the pleasure *they* will take in rubbing shoulders with him. What do you say to that? It's true, and I hope it will please you to read it as much as it does me to write it. Nobody comes near you in your own line. Your Madonna would make the fortune of any essay—or that pathetic bit there in the graveyard—or your shop of decayed gentilities—or fifty other things. I do not speak of the *tone*, of the light here and shade there that tickle *me*."

Lowell's last letter to Howells was written in much the same spirit, and contains the following reference to a criticism of his own books:

"How could you doubt that I should like anything you wrote—even about myself? I am, perhaps, less able to judge what you have sent me, because I am less intimate with my own works than with those of other people; but I was altogether pleased that you should have found in them the motive for saying pleasant things about me."

THE SUPPRESSION OF D'ANNUNZIO'S "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI."

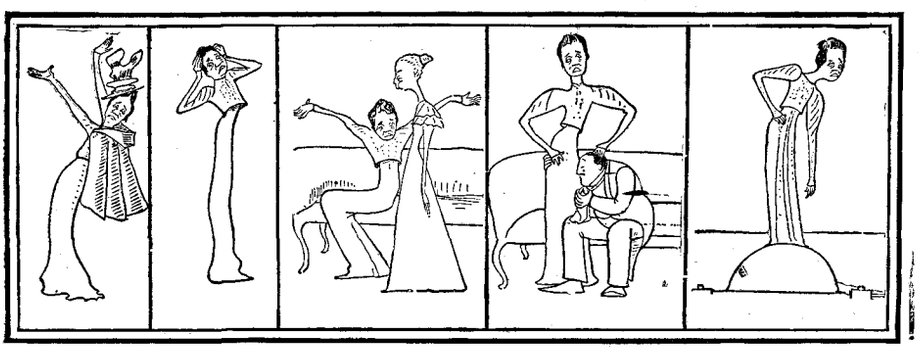
THE character of D'Annunzio's new play, "Francesca da Rimini" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 21), and the reception accorded to it by the Italian public, critics, and authorities, present many novel and sensational features, and have aroused keen interest in the dramatic circles of Europe. That Madame Eleanora Duse's appearance in a tragedy which competent critics declare to be one of the masterpieces of Italian literature should have been greeted by a great audience with "hisses and cat-calls" is in itself difficult to understand. That D'Annunzio's drama was subsequently suppressed "on grounds of morality" by the Roman censor seems less difficult to understand when we recall that his "Triumph of Death" met with similar treatment in this country. In the current issue of *The Era* (Philadelphia), Mr. Henry F. Keenan explains that the extraordinary disregard of every principle of dramatic art shown by those who undertook the staging of the play was in no small degree responsible for the storm of disapproval with which it was greeted. He writes:

"Whatever the literary merits of the text, the audience was unable to comprehend half that was uttered by the immense *dramatis personæ*. The poet had adhered too strictly to his promise to make every line of the poem historical; he had put in the mouths of the characters the archaic language of the epoch, the early Renaissance. The most cultivated among the auditory couldn't comprehend the dialog, any more than the most cultivated among us could comprehend the meaning of the dialog in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, were they set on the stage as they are written. D'Annunzio has enemies as well as admirers in the patria, and the first night's audience seemed about equally divided among those who went to praise and those who resolved to damn. Both factions were, however, surprised; those bent on damning, at the incoherence of the play, and those bent on applause at the strange ineptitude of the author.

MME. ELEANORA DUSE AS "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI."
Courtesy of *The Theater* (New York).

"The five acts of the play dragged out from half after seven until after two o'clock in the morning. Tho the verse breathes the passionate pathos of D'Annunzio's most admired work, he seemed to count more on the minute fidelity of the scenist to historical properties than to the thrilling action of the drama. The dialog of the first act, for example, is entirely accessory to the picture presented. . . . .

"In the second act the vast stage of the largest theater in Europe is entirely covered by the chilling towers and grewsome donjons of the Rimini barons; a catapult is the star of the act. This machine, copied literally from the drawings in Rimini, broke down at its first discharge; as the *dénouement* of the scene was contingent on the success of the bombardment, the curtain was rung down to the music of jeers and cat-calls. Now while the furies of war are carried on in the rear, Francesca and Paolo occupy the available part on the front of the stage, reproducing that memorable scene drawn by Dante; the sudden dawn of the long shrouded love, the embrace of death; the lip to lip that was to madden the furious Malatesta. Fine as were the phrases, delicate and searching as was the shading of sense and melody with the Juliette rhapsodies of Francesca, the scene to the audience was little more than dumb show, as the thrilling combat in the wings and on the rear of the stage diverted the eye and deadened the voice."



CARICATURES OF DUSE.
—*Guerin Meschino.*

Duse and Salvini "lost in one night the standing won by years of artistic effort," hampered, as they were, not only by the crudities of stage management, but by the nature of the dialog. "Such license of speech and inuendo as the French stage, or

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worse, the dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher, never ventured," declares Mr. Keenan, "stupefied the dilettante dames of Rome." The theatrical manager strove to limit the action to make the drama viable, but D'Annunzio refused to "desecrate" a line or scene. After a fortnight of picturesquely stormy vicissitudes, this "rhapsody of erotic idealism" was prohibited by the Roman authorities.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that "the very choice of the subject piqued Italian curiosity," and continues:

"D'Annunzio made up his mind to transfer the Francesca da Rimini episode to the stage. To take up such a subject, immortalized by Dante and already put on the boards by Silvio Pellico in a tragedy still popular, seemed like a wager and all were eager to acknowledge its success. We shall surprise no one by saying that the somewhat audacious nature of the undertaking was just the thing to draw D'Annunzio on."

COMPAGNIA DRAMMATICA DI ELEONORA DUSE
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI
TRAGEDIA IN CINQUE ATTI IN VERSI DI
GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO
CON INTERMEZZI DI
ANTONIO SCONTRINO
Personae della Tragedia.
I figli di Guido Minore da Polenta
Ostasio — Cino Calvari
Bannino — Livio Pavanelli
Francesca — Eleonora Duse
Samaritana — Angelina Pagano Guasti
Le donne di Francesca
Biancofiore — Giuseppina Gaggero
Alda — Fernanda Palfeno
Garsenda — Mercedes Cipriani
Ariclea — Ida Campagnano
Adonella — Lina Manardi
Lasciava — Guglielmina Magagnari
Partigiani di Guido
Sor Toldo Berardenge — Ettore Mazzanti
Asinello Ariendi — Carlo Serbolisca
Veviano de Vivi — Ugo Corradini
Bertrando Livio — Luigi Chiera
Il balestriere — Luigi Bergonzio
I figli di Malatesta da Verucchio
Giovanni lo Sciancato — Carlo Rogagnia
Lello Gianciotto — Gustavo Salvini
Paolo il Bello — Gustavo Salvini
Malatestino dall'Occhio — Emilio Varini
Partigiani di Malatesta
Oddo dalle Caminate — Carlo Serbolisca
Focolo di Ghiano — Livio Pavanelli
Il Torgiano — Lucio Comadini
Il balestriere — Luigi Chiera
Arcieri e balestrieri
Il mercatante — Ettore Mazzanti
Il fantoccello — Bruno Bianchi
Il medico — Luigi Chiera
Ugolino — Antonio Gallina
L'astrologo — Ugo Corradini
I musici — Orchestra di Faccoli
A RAVENNA NELLE CASE DEI POLENTANI
XIII SECOLO
ARIMINI NELLE CASE DEI MALATESTI
Stab. A. MARZI - Roma
Ad. KARGES

THE PROGRAM OF THE PLAY.
Courtesy of *The Theater* (New York).

The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"Ever since the great actress, Eleanora Duse, formed a sickly weakness for Gabriel d'Annunzio and his neurotic lyricism, the two have played into each other's hands. They have been more and more swayed, apparently, by the dream of a resurrection of classical Latin art. Around the pair of them has formed an impenetrable circle of silly admirers and Latinical jingoes. These worshipers have held the pair so firmly under the spell of their own visions that any attempt to enlighten them must come to nought."

Of the literary construction of the drama the Rome *Tribuna* says:

"The tragedy derives its action and its atmosphere from Dante's poem. In a fervent impulse of Dantesque religion, D'Annunzio essayed to unfold and interpret, in all its varied, complex, and profound detail, the episode in the fifth canto of the Inferno. He essayed at the same time to recreate the historical atmosphere in which alone the actions and the passions of the personages could be again invested with their true significance and their true value. . . . D'Annunzio introduces a new element into his tragedy—the ordeal of fire, the act of purification to which Francesca subjects Paolo before willingly surrendering herself to the course of love."

Mr. William Archer, the English dramatic critic, who witnessed the first-night performance of the play, pronounces it "a great drama and a magnificent addition to modern Italian literature," and says further that "a comparison with Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Paolo and Francesca' merely serves to throw into relief the characteristic merits of each tragedy." In an elaborate analysis of the two plays in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (February) he declares that Mr. Phillips's play is a "tragic idyll," whereas D'Annunzio's should rather be called an "historic tragedy." Mr. Phillips's girl-Francesca "glides passive and almost unconscious to her fate"; D'Annunzio's woman-Francesca "succumbs to it in an agony of mingled scorn, resentment and passion." The English critic goes on to describe the Italian play in terms of highest praise, maintaining that in its "masterly" and "wonderful" treatment it is "well worthy of its great original."

D'Annunzio refused to accept the verdict either of the Roman public or the Roman censor, and carried the play into the other Italian cities, where it met with a much more cordial reception. According to the London *Academy* (January 25), the play was performed without let or hindrance in Naples and Florence, and drew "enormous houses." In both of these cities, declares the same paper, "it was impossible to procure a seat on the day of performance," and "on the second representation at Florence the author was called before the curtain four times at the close of the third act." D'Annunzio announces his intention of bringing the play to this country next October, with Duse and Salvini in the leading rôles.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEVELOPMENT OF LITERARY CRITICISM IN FRANCE.

So great has been the development of the French critical spirit during the nineteenth century that it is often claimed that literary criticism in France has become the most authoritative and influential in the civilized world. Mr. Edward Wright, in an article on this subject in *The Contemporary Review* (January), maintains that French criticism is entitled to this high ranking not only by its catholicity, but by the cooperation and continuity of its schools. "For many years," he says, "Paris has been the exchange for the transactions of European literature. Ideas, and above all literary ideas, originating in Russia, in Norway, in the English-speaking countries, in Italy and in Germany, can hardly be said to be universal until they have been distributed in France." He continues:

"In comparison with the more general qualities of mind which other nations have displayed during the extension of culture in the nineteenth century, the inordinate development of the critical faculty in all departments of intellectual activity in France may at first sight appear inexplicable. Yet with the easy wisdom that comes after the event, one can now say, on reviewing the characteristics of the purest types of French genius, that this development was bound to occur whenever circumstances were favorable. The common quality that unites the work of Montaigne, Pascal, La Fontaine, Saint-Evremond, and Voltaire with the work of men of such different aims as Rabelais, Bossuet, Molière, La Bruyère, La Rochefoucauld, Montesquieu, and the Encyclopedists, is the critical faculty in its outward or introspective play. The satirist applied this spirit of discernment in humorously exaggerating the abuses of his time; the great bishop applied it in theological science and historical work; the playwright, the character-writer, the artist in epigram, to Society; and in the eighteenth century, the power of alert and piercing criticism was gradually withdrawn from the work of creation into matters in which its dominion over the other properties of the mind is more easily cognizable."

Touching lightly on the achievements of De Staël and Chateaubriand, who were essentially interpreters of English and German literary standards, and of Villemain and Nisard, "the real founders of modern French critical methods," the writer proceeds to a consideration of Sainte-Beuve, one of the most famous of the French critics. He says:

"Sainte-Beuve had no system; it was one form of vanity that did not tempt him. Books of worth were to him agreeable men of genius, whose conversation was to be fully appreciated and enjoyed by understanding their point of view and entering into their society, by learning the events of their life and the qualities of their mind and penetrating to the base of their personality. Nature had made him and had then broken the mold: this was true of every man, great or little; and no writer, if one

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wished to be certain of entering wholly into his work, could be interrogated on too many subjects or in too many ways. What was his religious belief? How was he moved by the spectacle of nature? How did he conduct himself with regard to women, with regard to affairs of money? Was he rich, was he poor? What was his manner of living, what were his habits and prejudices? To none of the answers to these questions was Sainte-Beuve indifferent when he was studying the author of a work—and above all the author of a work of literature in which all these matters had a part. By little and little, with the help of a thousand details gathered from letters, gossip, and conversations, he pictured the physiognomy of a writer, until the work of analysis was lost in the work of creation: the portrait moved and spoke—it was a man."

After Sainte-Beuve came Scherer, who "criticized with equal force, lucidity, and precision the masterpieces of Germany, Italy, and England"; Montégut, who "wandered in the by-paths of English literature and studied the modern writers of England and the United States"; and M. de Vogüé, who "introduced the great Russian authors to the cosmopolis of letters." A much greater figure, however, than any of those was Taine, "the Hobbes, the Hume, the Macaulay, and the Huxley of his age." "During the last thirty or thirty-five years," remarks Mr. Wright, "every department of intellectual activity in France has been pervaded by the spirit of Taine." He says further:

"Taine, in his history of English literature, proved himself to be more a poet than a man of science, and more a hero-worshiper than an historian. Shakespeare, he admitted, broke his framework to pieces. The works which he should have calmly analyzed and resolved, as a chemist would a compound, he described with enthusiasm and rhetorical eloquence. These outbursts, nevertheless, do not make him entirely abandon his theories. They only interrupt the statement and application of them; and the scientific intention is sufficiently in evidence throughout the work to lead him into estimates far more thoroughly incorrect than any that can be found in the essays in English literature of Sainte-Beuve, Scherer, Montégut, de Rémusat, and other eminent French critics. In spite of these defects, however, Taine's history, by its masterly arrangement of large masses of material, by its iridiscent and arresting style, by its force of statement and penetration of judgment, became and remains one of the literary masterpieces of France."

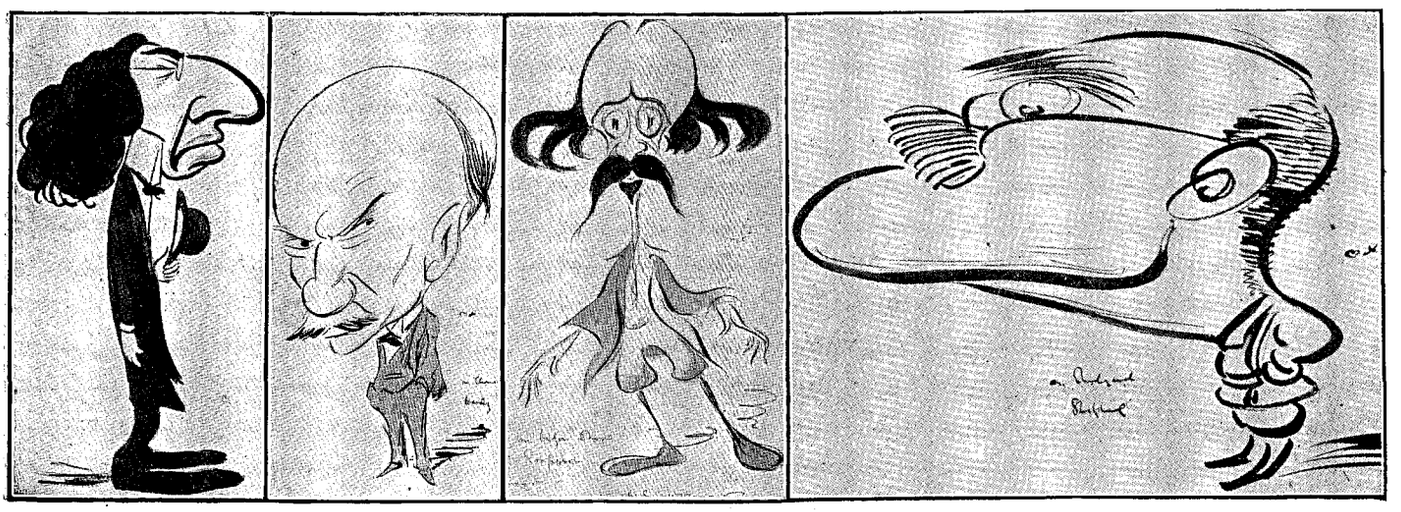
From the brilliant galaxy of living French critics, which includes M. Brunetière, M. Bourget, M. Faguet, M. Rod, M. Anatole France, and M. Jules Lemaître, the writer selects M. Faguet as being, within the limits he clearly defines for himself, "the clearest intellect in France." M. France is described as "the most benevolent of cynics and one of the most delightful of writers," while M. Lemaître "has more conservativeness at heart, and yet on the surface exhibits more vivacity and a more glittering play of roguish malice and subtle wit." Mr. Wright makes the following estimate of M. Brunetière's work:

"M. Brunetière, despite his vast erudition, which I suspect to be encyclopedic in two meanings of the word, is not, as a literary critic, sure, illuminating, suggestive, or engaging. His chief work on French literature explains with fulness and ingenuity its author's dogmas, predilections, and distastes. It treats at length the periods of comparatively unproductive transition, because, however uninteresting they may be, it is usual to describe them in matters of natural history or physiology! After giving in the form of notes a bibliography of each writer, and asking a vast amount of unanswered questions about the works, M. Brunetière uses the literature of his country as a thread upon which to string his generalizations with reference to the spirit of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the incarnation of the Teutonic spirit in the feudal system, the Reformation, and the transition of Europe from the 'homogeneous' to the 'heterogeneous.' In real literary criticism the history is below the standard which one would expect from a French critic of the third order. Mr. Brunetière in fact appears to me more a German than a Frenchman."

A striking feature of the development of the critical spirit in France is found in the fact that most of the French novelists of the day have been literary critics. M. Zola, M. Bourget, who assailed him, M. Rod, his former disciple, M. de Vogüé, M. France, and M. Lemaître, are all instances of this. Criticism has become, in fact, in the words of one of its most brilliant masters, a kind of novel. To quote M. France: "It is the last in point of date of all the forms of literature, and it will perhaps end in absorbing them all. It is admirably adapted to a very civilized society, rich in memories and with long traditions. It is particularly appropriate to a world of curious, well-informed, and polished people. In order to prosper it supposes a greater general culture than all the other kinds of literature, and for its development it has required an epoch of absolute intellectual freedom."

RUSSIAN WRITERS ON THE FUTURE OF THE NOVEL.

IN concluding a review of the serial fiction in the current periodicals (in Russia nearly every novel of importance sees the light first in a magazine), the literary critic of the *Rousskoye Bogatstvo*, a leading monthly, asks: "What has happened to Russian *belles-lettres?* Why has our fiction become so colorless, vapid, devoid of originality and power?" Even the youngest



ISRAEL ZANGWILL. THOMAS HARDY. HALL CAINE. RUDYARD KIPLING.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS AS CARICATURED BY MAX BEERBOHM.

—From *The Pall Mall Magazine.*

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novelists seem to have lost their hold on life and character, Gorky himself being accused of mere reiteration of previous themes.

Gorky has been interviewed, and he has expressed certain ideas which are regarded as remarkable even for so bold and realistic a novelist as himself. He is represented as saying:

"It is difficult to write fiction nowadays. I am not alone in experiencing this; Tchekhoff [an older and talented novelist] has expressed the same feeling in talking to me. The democratic readers grow rapidly in numbers, and they demand the clear, simple style and a few definite situations which might be laid at the foundation of a new view of life. One can not get rid of the idea that our fiction, our stories, are no longer needed, and that what is needful in place of that is a sort of compound of fiction and didacticism, a new form which would enable one to deal directly with things that interest and absorb the general mind."

The new readers, the democracy of the world of letters, Gorky declares, will not waste time on mere art or amusement. Answering certain objections to his own delineations of Russian character, he says:

"I have been reproached for giving little attention to the mysticism of the Russian people; only recently M. de Vogüé remarked that I was not reflecting national ideas at all in my works, and that I was not writing like one living in Russia. But what am I to do when, in truth, in the new elements of the Russian people emerging into conscious life mysticism is gradually disappearing; when in these great questions they are seeking simpler and not more complex solutions, and the more comprehensible these answers are, the more readily are they adopted. The new elements are strongly idealistic, with a stock of fresh, pure idealism; but this is all concentrated on the question of human, social relations, on the solving of the problem how to live. Just at present certain advanced writers are propagating idealism, and they seem to fear that the rise of democracy will endanger culture and the hard-won fruits of civilization. What error! They do not realize that there is more idealism in the masses than in their own selves, and that, in fact, it is from the great national source that they are drawing their own idealism."

The task of writing for these earnest, idealistic, simple, and persistent seekers after truth is very difficult, Gorky repeats, and the old style of the novel has ceased to respond to the new mental and moral needs. A writer in the *Novoye Vremya*, dealing with the future of the novel, reaches the same conclusion and predicts the extinction of this form of imaginative literature. In Russia, he insists, the novel will die sooner than anywhere else in Europe. His argument, long and rather disconnected, may be summarized as follows:

Take the greatest novels ever written. What are they? Demonstrations by means of images and invented characters of certain theses. Science and the stern reality of life are bound to destroy the novel. It is out of harmony with the scientific and materialistic spirit of the age. It is dying a natural death. The more industrial and strenuous a nation is, the fewer novelists has she; only the backward, the passive, the visionary peoples produce great novelists. In America, for example, the *art* of novel writing no longer exists; there are numberless novelists—journeymen, writing to order and for money, but this is not to be classed with literature. . . . . .

The fable, the national tale, the folk-song have died. Why not the novel? It, too, is subject to the law of evolution. It has seen its acme, its highest point, and is on the decline. No more Goethe and Schiller for Germany; no more Tourgeneff and Gogol and Dostoievsky for Russia. We have humorists and realists galore, but we have neither humor nor realism. Poetry, too, is gradually dying. Life is becoming harder and more prosaic, and there is little room for illusion. Science can not die; religion can not die; but so-called "literature," as represented by novels and poetry, will disappear.

The writer declares that every nation finds its highest and best expression in one or a few writers, and then becomes dumb and sterile in a literary sense. England was completely mirrored in Shakespeare, and she can never again attain that plane in poetry and the drama. In the advent of Decadentism—an appropriate name—there is the most marked symptom of the death of poetry. In the novel, art has degenerated into crude, hackneyed imitation or into didactic treatises on sociological problems. There can be no revival, but only further decay and extinction.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

THE booksellers' and librarians' reports for the month ending January 1 show but few changes as compared with the lists of the two preceding months. The popularity of "The Right of Way" and "The Crisis" does not appear to be waning, and such books as "Kim" and "The Eternal City" are still in great demand. We quote the appended lists from *The World's Work* (February):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
3. The Cavalier—Cable.
4. Lazarre—Catherwood.
5. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.
7. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
8. Marietta—Crawford.
9. Kim—Kipling.
10. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
11. Cardigan—Chambers.
12. Circumstance—Mitchell.
13. The Benefactress—Anon.
14. Graustark—McCutcheon.
15. Count Hannibal—Weyman.
16. The Eternal City—Caine.
17. Amos Judd—Mitchell.
18. The Making of an American—Riis.
19. The Portion of Labor—Wilkins.
20. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
21. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
22. Up from Slavery—Washington.
23. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
24. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
25. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
26. Wild Animals I Have Known—Seton.
27. A Lily of France—Mason.
28. In the Fog—Davis.
29. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
30. Farm Rhymes—Riley.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. The Right of Way—Parker.
3. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
4. The Eternal City—Caine.
5. Lazarre—Catherwood.
6. The Cavalier—Cable.
7. Kim—Kipling.
8. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
9. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
10. Graustark—McCutcheon.
11. Cardigan—Chambers.
12. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
13. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
14. The Benefactress—Anon.
15. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
16. Up from Slavery—Washington.
17. Circumstance—Mitchell.
18. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
19. The Tribulations of a Princess—Anon.
20. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
21. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
22. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
23. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
24. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
25. The Making of a Marchioness—Burnett.
26. Truth Dexter—McCall.
27. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
28. Marietta—Crawford.
29. J. Devlin: Boss—Williams.
30. Tarry Thou till I Come—Croly.

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman* (February), are as follows:

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
3. The Cavalier—Cable.
4. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
5. The Crisis—Churchill.
6. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.

NOTES.

The Edinburgh Review, founded by Sidney Smith and Francis Jeffrey, will celebrate its hundredth anniversary with the April number.

THOREAU'S hut in Walden's wood, which is some distance beyond the Emerson estate, is still shown as one of the interesting spots of Concord. His flute, which was said to be of so sweet a tone as to charm the birds and squirrels, is in the possession of a sculptor who resides in New Bedford.

THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, whose death is reported from London, was the oldest of all the Royal Academicians. He exhibited for sixty-seven consecutive years at the Royal Academy (thus constituting a record), and his pictures of cattle are world famous. Cooper lived on a pleasant homestead near Canterbury, where he kept a large stock of sheep and cattle as "models." An art school, which he founded in the old cathedral town, adjoins the house in which he was born, ninety-nine years ago.

THE Paris *Figaro* is authority for the following story: "A fine old mansion in the Latin Quarter, containing many mural pictures by the celebrated Fragonard, was rented by an English lady whose sense of decorum was so greatly shocked by the pictures that she had them covered with white canvas. The next year she was succeeded by anothor tenant of more robust constitution, who removed the canvas and found nothing but defaced walls. The modest miss had taken the pictures to England!"

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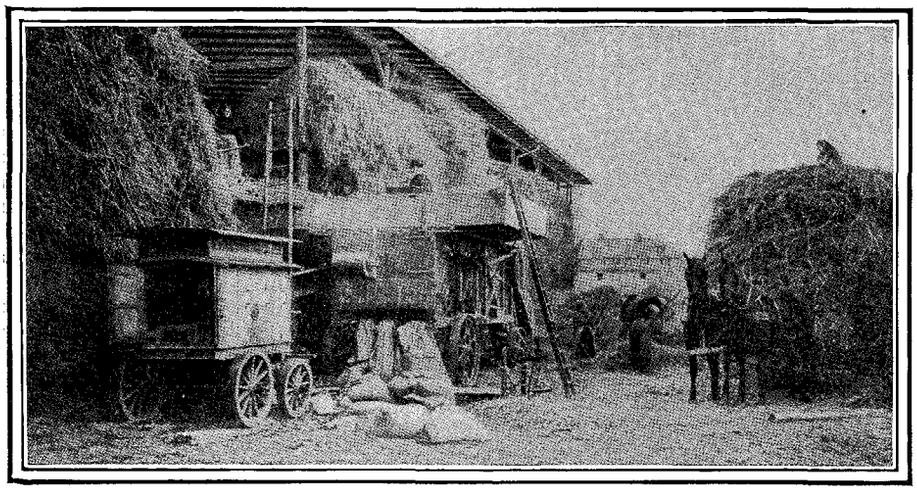
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

THE advantages to be gained by operating farm machinery electrically are set forth in *Science Illustrée* by M. E. Dieudonné. The writer advocates the installation of central stations in farming districts, to supply a number of neighboring farms with current for power, heating, and lighting. M. Dieudonné refers to the increasing importance of electricity in industrial operations, and asks, How can this new source of power be applied to the operations of the farm? He answers as follows:



AN ELECTRIC THRESHING MACHINE.

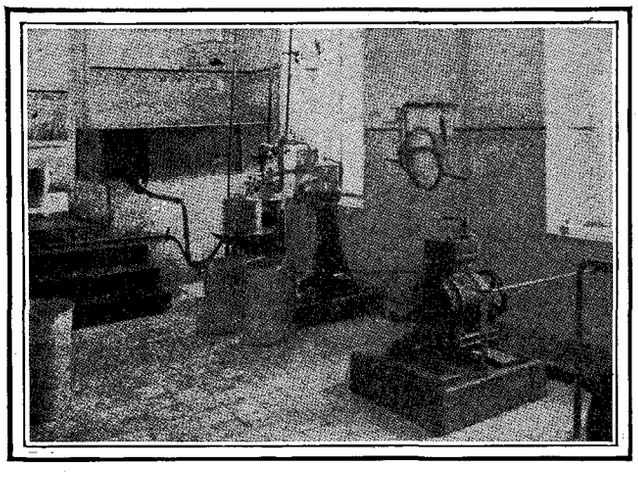
"The industrial application of electricity is now becoming so general that this form of energy is playing a more and more important part, and is exercising on our civilization a more powerful influence than that of any force known. . . . . .

"In many localities there is no reason why a central station should not furnish power for several farms.

"In dividing the mechanical power between different machines there is a choice, speaking generally, between two methods:

"1. A single motor can be installed which by gearing or belting will run all the machinery.

"2. The current from the generator may be led to a central distributing station where it will be divided into as many circuits as there are separate motors, each operating a separate implement. . . . The choice between these two solutions depends at once on economic considerations and on the facilities for work at the disposal of the farm.



ELECTRICITY IN THE DAIRY.

"Among the machines to be employed there are some, such as root-cutters, separators, etc., that require great speed. This may be obtained by making the transmission pulleys of sufficient diameter. . . . We may imagine that all work now done by hand could be executed more quickly and better by machinery. Thus electricity can be applied to the sewing-machine, to devices for cleaning and blackening harness, for polishing and cleansing tools and cutting-instruments, to ventilators, pumps, mills, and to a multitude of other uses. Of course it will play the foremost part in the lighting of the house, and of yards, stables, and barns. The danger of fire, which is so great in barns and stables where lamps or candles are in use, will be avoided. Insurance companies will thus reduce their rates, which is an indirect measure of economy due to the use of electricity.

"The water from well or pond will be raised to an elevated reservoir, and its pressure will be utilized to distribute it throughout the farm buildings; it will serve for watering and even for irrigation if it is in sufficient quantity; it will make it possible to extinguish a fire at its outset. Other machines will also find application—elevators, circular saws, hay-cutters, forage and cider-presses.

"Electricity is also used for the speedy production of heat. . . . Electric heating is susceptible of numerous applications in domestic work, as in boilers, flatirons, and the cooking of food. The heating of rooms can not be done economically by this method, at least unless there is at our disposal a cheap source of energy in considerable quantity.

"If a large number of farms should combine to set up a single central plant, there would of course be less expense in the first establishment of the system, and each one's share of the running expenses would also be less."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROYAL INTERMARRIAGE AND ROYAL HEALTH.

PERSISTENT rumors that King Edward's health is failing, or at least that the recent deaths of his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and his sister, the Dowager Empress of Germany, have made him apprehensive on his own account, lead *The Medical News* (February 1) to say a word editorially about the general health of the royal families of Europe. Says the writer:

"Some of the radical English and Irish papers have recently suggested that at least the predisposing cause of the illnesses which are so common in the royal families of Europe at the present time is their utter disregard of the great law of nature that discountenances the marriages of near relations. Ordinarily such remarks might be passed over with the reflection that political bias easily led to the assumption of general truths from particular instances. Mr. McCarthy, whose intimate acquaintance with contemporary history is well known by the many readers of his 'History of Our Own Times,' lends the weight of his authority to these declarations. He says: 'At the present time there is hardly a European imperial or royal family which is not oppressed by serious and boding illness of some kind, and it is only reasonable to say that some explanation of this fact may be found in the system of intermarriage.'

"To Americans generally it will, we think, come as a distinct surprise to learn on Mr. McCarthy's authority that with the exception of the King of Sweden, a descendant of Bernadotte, whom Napoleon raised from the ranks and later made king, there is not a single important ruler in Europe who is not descended from Mary, Queen of Scots. In "Macbeth," which was evidently written with the idea of courting the favor of James I., the first Stuart ruler of England, Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the witches this prophecy to *Banquo*, from whom the

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Stuarts are by legend descended: 'Your children shall be kings.' Even the most obsequious of courtiers could not have anticipated how literally true this compliment to the Stuarts through King James was to prove. It is certainly a curious historical fact that the dynasty of the Stuarts, 'in many ways the worst dynasty,' as Mr. McCarthy says, 'that ever ruled over England,' should have left so many descendants among the reigning houses of Europe.

"Meantime there is for the student of medical anthropology the spectacle of a series of inbreeding intermarriages that demonstrates the dangers and effects of marital consanguinity. Perhaps the lesson of the necessity for exercising more care as regards the relationship and other qualities of marital partners may thus be taught by example, if it can not be enforced by the legal measures that are now so commonly suggested. In a word, the history of the present reigning families of Europe is an open book in which he who runs may read the evils of marriage where new blood is not constantly introduced to modify the degenerative tendencies of the original stock. The lesson may be learned better from a 'horrible example' than from the cold logic of statistics on the subject."

DEVELOPMENT OF SONG IN BIRDS.

SOME interesting observations bearing on the propensity of birds to acquire new methods of expression in song are contributed to *Science* (January 31) by Prof. W. E. D. Scott, of Princeton, whose investigations on bird-song in captivity were noticed in these columns recently. Professor Scott treats the subject under three heads: first, the disposition of wild birds to interpolate new phrasing into their song, or to acquire new songs; second, education of expression, by direct teaching in confinement; third, the propensity of caged birds to imitate sounds voluntarily. He says of the first:

"Every trained field ornithologist discriminates individuality in song, and some have been so fortunate as to have noted wide and radical departures from what I have distinguished as the normal song. The slight variation from the normal is of too common occurrence to be dwelt on here. Suffice to say that . . . most observers recognize degrees of excellence in the songs of wild birds of the same kind.

"Again, a few observers have heard wild birds imitate or produce not only the songs of other birds, but also the barking of dogs, human speech, and mechanically produced sounds such as the creaking of a wheel, the filing of a saw, and the like. The facility of the mocking-bird in this particular is traditional. A few other instances seem worthy of record.

"A catbird that nested in the immediate vicinity of my house in the season of 1900 reproduced the call of the whip-poor-will so perfectly that it was difficult to induce members of my family and visitors who heard the reproduction to credit the fact that it was not the whip-poor-will singing. . . . . .

"The following case of a wild rose-breasted grosbeak *talking* is well attested. I quote from Emily B. Pellet, Worcester, Mass., in *Bird-Lore*, October, 1901, as follows:

"'Early last summer, while standing on my back steps, I heard a cheerful voice say, "You are a pretty bird. Where are you?" I supposed it to be the voice of a parrot, but wondered how any parrot could talk loud enough to be heard at that distance, for the houses on the street back of us are quite a way off.

"'Almost before I had done laughing, the voice came again, clear, musical, and strong—"You're a pretty bird. Where are you?"

"'For several days I endured the suspense of waiting for time to investigate. Then I chased him up. There he was in the top of a walnut-tree, his gorgeous attire telling me immediately that he was a rose-breasted grosbeak.

"'At the end of a week he varied his compliment to "Pretty, pretty bird, where are you? Where are you?" With a kind of impatient jerk on the last you.

"'He and his mate stayed near us all last summer, and tho I heard him talk a hundred times, yet he always brought a feeling of gladness and a laugh.

"'Our friend has come back again this spring. About May 1 I heard the same endearing compliment as before.

"'Several of my friends whom I have told about him have asked, "Does he say the words plainly? Do you mean that he really talks?" My reply is: "He says them just as plainly as a bird ever says anything, so plainly that even now I laugh whenever I hear him."'"

Professor Scott writes as follows of the education of birds by man—the second division of his subject:

"The bullfinch's ability to learn to whistle airs with great accuracy and precision, as well as the peculiar quality and charm of its voice, has arrested the attention of all observers and has been cultivated for more than a century. Few of us, however, realize that only *wild birds* hand-reared from a very early age are educated in this accomplishment, and it is worthy of special notice that wild bullfinches have little or no song, and may be compared with the European sparrow as a songster. Starlings are well known as birds susceptible not only of learning to whistle simple melodies, but as rivals of parrots in reproducing with great distinctness short sentences. Parrots are proverbial as talkers, singers, and whistlers. Canary birds have frequently been recorded as learning to whistle simple tunes, and there are a number of well-attested accounts of their reproducing with precision short sentences. Jays, crows, and magpies also talk and whistle with great facility. The voices of jays in reproducing speech are particularly melodious and lack the peculiar phonographic timbre characteristic of most parrots and of starlings.

"Mention must be made here of the minos of India as on the whole the most receptive among birds in learning to talk, sing, and imitate all sounds of a mechanical kind. All these results have been achieved by education, that is, direct teaching with intent on the part of the human instructor."

Of the third part of the discussion, which deals with the propensity of caged birds to imitate or reproduce sounds voluntarily, the writer says:

"No direct effort or intention on the part of a human agent is a factor in this category. All but one instance that I shall adduce of this kind of ability have occurred in an experience covering some six or seven years with birds obtained in ways, and kept under conditions, that require brief consideration. These birds are all hand-reared wild species; birds taken from the nest when very young and raised by hand. As soon as such birds were able to feed and care for themselves they were liberated in large rooms having as near freedom as confinement would allow. No instruction was given to them. In a word, it was an effort to observe *what birds would do if left to themselves and supplied with food and water*. No effort was made to keep these birds from hearing the song of wild birds out of doors. . . . . .

"It will be sufficient for us to consider only the very marked acquirement shown by individuals among these birds, none of whose songs are quite normal. A number of the robins have peculiar songs that in no way resemble wild robins' songs. I should call them *invented* songs, for lack of a better name.

"The wood thrushes' song varies much from the normal, but can hardly be regarded as invented or original.

"Catbirds did much mimicry of the songs of other birds. . . . .

"One of a brood of red-winged blackbirds, a male, crows constantly for but two months in the year. The crow is an imitation of the crow of the common bantam rooster. . . . This is the only song this bird has.

"A blue jay reproduces the song of the cardinal so perfectly as to deceive any one. It is copied from a cardinal in the room, and distance and direction are not indicated.

"A European jay has learned from a cockatoo to say 'How do you do,' 'How do, pretty polly,' 'Pretty polly,' and some whistles and calls."

Professor Scott also quotes from a correspondent the story of a duck hatched out on a Wisconsin farm with thirteen turkeys by a hen as a foster-mother. "This duck followed the turkeys around and wavered a very long time before it went into the water, and it still imitates the *turkey's note* with its *duck voice*. It sleeps under the turkeys' roost at night, altho it is quite an old duck, and scorns the company of other ducks on the plantation." The writer goes on to say:

"In concluding, a word is necessary as to the probable reason why birds in confinement diverge from the normal in the habits of song. Presuming that wild birds are pretty constantly employed in obtaining a food supply, it would seem that they *do*

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not have much leisure. On the contrary, birds in captivity, with all their physical wants carefully looked after, *have leisure* and employ it in giving their attention to occurrences about them, particularly such as are accompanied by any noise.

"Of this factor of leisure among animals in confinement little is known, and a broad field is presented for those investigators who have opportunities in zoological gardens or, better still, in special laboratories equipped for this and kindred studies."

A VEGETABLE PARTNERSHIP.

IF we accept the conclusions drawn from a recent investigation by a French botanist, M. Noël Bernard, there exists a curious connection between plants of the orchid family and a microscopic fungus that infects the soil in which they grow. According to M. Bernard, the seeds of an orchid are unable to germinate until they have been penetrated by this fungus, and hence the propagation of an orchid from seed is impossible in soil where the fungus does not exist. This, M. Bernard thinks, accounts for the difficulty of raising orchids from seed—a difficulty so great that it was once rated as an impossibility; and also for the fact that altho orchids produce a very large quantity of seeds, they are among the rarest of plants. The theory of M. Bernard is described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 18) by M. Henri Coupin, who writes:

"Most plants of the orchid family are propagated by tubercles that form at the base of the stem. These produce a large quantity of seeds, but it has been remarked that they either will not germinate or do so with difficulty and in conditions that have been imperfectly determined. In a thesis presented to the Paris Faculty of Sciences M. Noël Bernard has endeavored to clear up this point. He arrives at the following conclusion: The rudimentary seeds of the orchids will develop only when a certain fungus has penetrated some of their cells: their germination can not take place without the action of this micro-organism.

"This fungus, an 'endophyte,' can be found in the youngest germinations, even those that have formed only a few cells. And as it does not appear to exist in the seed, it must come from the surrounding medium. Thus the infection of the soil must be one of the necessary conditions of germination of the seeds. To be convinced of this, it is only necessary to recall the conditions under which cultivators have been able to introduce and acclimatize orchids.

"The orchids have been introduced not by means of their seeds, but by slips, propagated from bulbs. It may be remarked that in this way there are introduced at the same time the fungi that surround the roots. . . . The efforts of horticulturists, the precautions taken to use only special soils for the cultivation, have resulted in acclimatizing the endophytes of the orchids as well as the orchids themselves.

"The remarkable fact is that the germination of the seeds, which was once regarded as almost impossible, has become practicable since the endophytes have been acclimatized. . . . The method employed is to sow the seeds on the mossy surface of pots or baskets in which the adult plant lives. The roots of this adult plant, say the gardeners, make the compost 'healthy' and render the germination possible. . . . If now we remember that the roots are infected, and that the endophytes that they contain can live independently, as saprophytes, in the soil, it would appear that we have a right to conclude that the process is merely that of sowing the seeds of a species in a soil where its own endophytes live. It is not by making the soil 'healthy' that the roots act, but by infecting it.

"The necessity of infection may aid us in understanding why the orchids, which produce seeds in immense numbers, are relatively rare in nature. A single plant of *Orchis maculata* can produce more than 6,000 seeds, and certain exotic orchids have more than a million to the capsule and as many as twelve capsules to each plant. If all these seeds should develop, the progeny of one orchid would be sufficient, in three generations, to cover the entire surface of the earth with a uniform coating of green. 'We do not know,' says Darwin, 'how so astonishing a rate of progress is arrested.' From what follows, it appears, nevertheless, that Darwin had been led to believe that the orchids are not protected against the dangers that threaten them in the strife for existence, and that the young plants must be destroyed in great numbers. M. Noël Bernard thinks that this is not the case; young plants are manifestly rare in nature, and we seek in vain for the cause of their destruction. The truth is that an immense number of the seeds do not fall on soil infected by the species of fungus whose presence is necessary for their germination.

"Here we have a case entirely comparable with that presented by a great number of parasitic animals or plants that produce an almost infinite number of eggs or seeds, most of which are lost because they can develop only in very narrowly limited conditions. The infection of the soil, which is a constant condition of the life of the adult orchids, is also a condition without which the embryo of these plants can not pass beyond the state of development that it has reached in the seed. The idea is an original one and there are great presumptions in its favor, altho the palpable and irrefutable proof remains to be discovered."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES ELECTROCUTION KILL?

THE question whether execution by electricity is really effective, or whether the victims are merely stunned by the current, to meet death later from the surgeon's knife at the autopsy, still occasionally provokes discussion. Electrical journals have often decided it in the negative, being apparently unwilling to acknowledge that an electric current can be other than beneficent. Interest attaches therefore to an editorial paragraph in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 25), in which it is stated that the death of condemned persons in the electric chair is not open to doubt. Says the writer:

"In the first place, it is a matter of unfortunate experience that occasionally persons are killed by accidental electric shocks. That is to say, they receive a shock and fall down unconscious, and from this state they never revive, so that in the course of a certain number of minutes or hours there is no doubt in the minds of the most unskilled observer that the person is dead. In some cases, however, persons recover, either with or without the aid of assistants, such as artificial respiration and stimulants. The fact that artificial respiration sometimes restores suspended animation several hours after loss of consciousness by drowning, has raised the question from time to time as to whether similar treatment can restore animation to the electrically shocked.

"As regards shocks accidentally received, efforts should always be made to resuscitate the unconscious victim of accident. The question as to whether he can be revived should be settled by trial, and failure not accepted until the case is clearly hopeless. In the case of electrocuted criminals, the conditions are entirely different. When a man receives an accidental shock the muscular contraction usually tends to throw him violently away from the contact. Moreover, the resistance of the accidental path through his body is usually high. The current he receives is therefore, under ordinary circumstances, neither powerful nor prolonged.

"Under the conditions of electrocution, however, the current application is relatively both powerful and prolonged. In fact, it is sufficient, at least in some cases, to raise the temperature of the body appreciably, owing to Joulean effect, and invariably produces lesions fatal to life. Considering the number of electrocutions that have been made since the existing New York State law went into effect, and the fulness with which the subject has been reported upon, there can be no question that the subject dies by the effects of the electric shock, and is dead beyond all hope of recovery before the autopsy takes place."

Reported Electrical Consumption Cure.—Still another cure for tuberculosis is announced in the daily press. It is stated that Dr. T. J. Bokenham, a London surgeon, has obtained striking results by using high-frequency electrical currents. The patient lies down and a current at a pressure of 80,000 volts is applied for ten or fifteen minutes to the chest by means of a brush held a few inches from the body.

A despatch to the New York *Herald* (January 25) says:

"Dr. Bokenham's experience is that in very bad cases of con-

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sumption the cough has been greatly reduced, night sweats have disappeared, the appetite has improved, and there has been a great gain in weight and general health. So that even if the consumption bacilli have not been destroyed, it is certain that their virulence has been much decreased; that they have been brought under control and that the patient has felt cured."

Commenting on this *Electricity* says:

"There would seem to be a doubt among the specialists as to whether the treatment affords a permanent cure or only a temporary exhilaration. In cases where the disease has not as yet obtained a firm grip, it might cure; but from what the despatch says, the method of treatment does not apparently differ from several that have been tried in this country with questionable results so far as lasting cures are concerned. However, the London surgeon is apparently working in the right direction even tho a permanent cure is not effected, for any discovery that will alleviate the pain and suffering and prolong a tuberculosis patient's life for a reasonable period should prove a blessing to humanity."

The medical journals have not yet given an opinion on the merits of this reported method of treatment.

A WIDESPREAD POISON.

THAT the country is flooded with a fatal and insidious poison not only dangerous to life but liable to cause total blindness if its victims live, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Medical Times* (New York, February). This agent is wood alcohol, whose virulence as a poison has been almost unsuspected until recently. It is an article of daily commerce, and is not only on sale in every drug-store, but is consumed largely as a solvent for varnishes and shellacs, for burning in lamps, for external applications, in the manipulation of extracts and essences—in fact, for all the purposes for which ordinary alcohol is employed. It is no longer repulsive in taste and smell, for it is now so purified and deodorized as to be readily mistaken for grain alcohol, while its cost is less than half that of the latter. Hence, too, wood alcohol is not infrequently swallowed as a beverage, and its use in this way seems to be increasing. Says the writer:

"The quantity of this agent required for the production of toxic effects has varied in different cases from half an ounce to one pint. Sometimes the trouble has been attributed to mere inhalation of the vapor, while working inside wine-casks, with shellac dissolved in wood alcohol, or from cleaning old furniture with a cloth saturated with the fluid.

"Says Dr. Burnett: 'The clinical histories of all cases of wood-alcohol poisoning reported up to the present time have a distinct likeness, and are not similar to those accompanying any other form of toxic amblyopia yet studied. In fact, from the clinical history and the appearance of the fundus we can predict with almost certainty in any particular case that the poison was wood alcohol, so consistent are its manifestations.'

"According to Dr. Guss: 'The symptoms most usually observed in cases which did not prove fatal were those of acute gastro-enteritis, gastric pains, vomiting, headache, vertigo, delirium, and more or less unconsciousness or semi-consciousness for a variable period; at the same time the pupils were widely dilated and there was a loss of vision in both eyes, generally complete within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. After a few days there was usually a gradual return of visual power to a limited extent; then there followed a gradual failure, generally resulting in permanent blindness. . . . In the fatal cases the symptoms of acute poisoning were more pronounced. Blindness was recognized as a feature in one-half of the fatal cases cited, and in three of the other four it may have been masked by unconsciousness.'"

The alcohol appears to cause inflammation of the optic nerve, as shown by the ophthalmoscope, accompanied by an affection of the retina in which the veins become twisted and filled with dark blood. Treatment seems to be of little or no avail, either in preventing or curing the disease. To quote again:

"The important conclusion is that the country is flooded with a subtle poison even more dangerous to vision than to life itself, since, whenever a toxic amount of wood alcohol has been taken (and this amount, as already stated, may be very small), we must expect a blindness more or less complete. The only means of meeting such a calamity is to prevent, as far as possible, the ingestion of the poison, by labeling it with the 'skull and bones,' and by informing the people, through every possible channel, of the highly dangerous nature of the drug."

Marconi's Debt to His Predecessors.—At the annual dinner of the Engineers, where Signor Marconi was a guest, the noted inventor, after making acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the work of his predecessors, mentioned specifically the names of Maxwell, Lord Kelvin, Joseph Henry, Professor Hertz, and Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Commenting on this, *Harper's Weekly* says:

"This is downright disingenuous. Signor Marconi is not ignorant of the history of wireless telegraphy; of it he might say, 'All of which I saw, and a part of which I was.' The names of the men who, far more than he himself, have made his recent triumph possible, are known to him, all. Why, then, are the real workers, to whom he is indebted, passed in silence, and others, to whom he owes little—in one case nothing—set in large view? The existence of electric waves was predicted by Maxwell in 1864. They were actually discovered by Hertz in 1887. But neither Maxwell nor Hertz ever dreamed of utilizing these new oscillations to transmit signals. That idea came first in view with the discovery of the delicate coherer by Professor Branly, of Paris. Yet even he failed to catch sight of its tremendous possibilities. It was Professor Lodge, of Liverpool, who appears to have been the first, and it was he who rigged up the little tapper, or decoherer, which makes it easy to spell out words on a tape, just as with an ordinary Morse instrument. Professor Bose, the Hindu savant, also contributed his share. Perhaps he was the first to actually send a signal. The form of the sender, or oscillator, which Signor Marconi uses was devised by his countryman, Professor Righi. The idea of 'tuning' two instruments to work in unison, so that they will respond to no others, of which Marconi makes much, is, again, due to Professor Lodge, who gave it its name, 'syntony.' Why are all of these names left out? Is the young man unwilling to divide his honors? And what, pray, has Professor Henry, who died before the Hertz waves were known, to do with the case? Or Lord Kelvin, who has contributed practically nothing to the subject? And if Professor Bell is to be mentioned, because he invented the telephone, why not Morse, who devised the key which Marconi employs to send his signals?"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SOME measure of the extent to which mechanical stokers are now being applied to steam-boilers," says *Cassier's Magazine*, "is furnished by what is being done in connection with several of the large power-houses at present going up in New York. At the Manhattan Railway power-house, for example, the total installation, when the plant will be completed as designed, will be 384 stokers attached to ninety-six 525 horse-power boilers."

MARCONI AND THE CABLE COMPANY.—"There are, perhaps, two reasons," says *Cassier's Magazine* (February), "why interference on the part of the Anglo-American Cable Company may not be altogether displeasing to Marconi. One is that it avoids the need of proving to disinterested witnesses, whose hearing might not be of the requisite acuteness, the actual reception of the signals; another, that he is so well assured of success that he prefers to continue his experiments between England and the mainland of America, the additional half thousand miles, more or less, to Nova Scotia possibly not weighing very much, especially if Marconi sees his way clear to the employment of largely increased power at the transmitting station, and it certainly is of great importance to dispense with a relaying station in Newfoundland if such a thing is at all feasible."

ANCESTORS OF THE ELEPHANT.—The origin of the proboscideans, the Mammoth, Mastodon, and Dinotherium, which has long remained an unsolved problem, has just been satisfactorily solved, according to *The Popular Science Monthly*. "During the summer of 1891, it says, Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the British Museum, while engaged in collecting fossils in Egypt, obtained among other mammals a small and primitive species of Mastodon characterized by the fact that no less than five teeth were in use at once on either side of the lower jaw. "Other known species of Mastodon have but three teeth in use at one time on either side of the lower jaw, so that this indicates an animal of a much more generalized type. More than this, Dr. Andrews obtained numerous specimens of another animal, named Meritherium, about the size of a large tapir, having large and tusk-like incisors and molars, whose structure suggests that of the teeth of the Dinotherium. This creature Dr. Andrews considers to be the long-sought ancestor of the Mastodon type of proboscideans.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

EXPANSION OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

THAT Protestant thought and the Protestant Church have in recent years become more and more noteworthy as a factor in the life of France seems to be recognized by its foes as well as its friends. The *Nouvelle Vie*, organ of the mediating school within the Protestant Church of that country, recently made this statement:

"For years it has been confidently proclaimed that the church of the Huguenots is practically dead. Nothing could be further from the truth, and never had Protestants in this country better reason to look hopefully into the future than at the present. Less than one hundred years ago there were but 171 pastors and fewer than 100 churches of our faith in France; now there are 1,200 pastors preaching at more than 2,000 places; and the most noteworthy phenomenon is the fact that Protestantism exercises an influence far beyond her numerical strength. It is not only aggressive against its historic enemy, the Roman Catholic Church, but it is taking a lead in works of charity and in the propaganda for temperance, improvement of public morals, social reform, betterment of the condition of the laboring man, and especially in foreign mission work. The twentieth century has started out very auspiciously for the Protestant Church of France."

The condition of affairs thus described has called into existence a regular anti-Protestant propaganda, headed by the indefatigable Ernst Renauld, author of the well-known anti-Protestant book "Le Peril Protestant," published several years ago, in which Protestantism is pictured as the source of all the evils that have in recent decades befallen France, politically, socially, and morally. In his journal, *Pays*, Renauld declares that the Protestants are the representatives of "the reformed Prussian religion," identifying Protestantism with the political ambitions of Prussia, as is constantly done also by the opponents of the "Away from Rome" movement in Austria. He appeals for a "religious, social, political, and national disinfection of France"; and aided by prominent officials in the state and the army, with a capital of 500,000 francs, he has started a new periodical in order to combat the development of Protestantism. In the initial number he says:

"For twenty-five years, some sixty thousand Protestants have domineered over thirty-six million Catholics. All the statesmen who have ruled this country during the past quarter of a century have been under Protestant influences. We are tired of being the oppressed, the persecuted, the conquered. To effect this end is the object of this new journal, correctly called *Déliverance*."

In the mean while the Protestants of France are themselves showing evidences of internal weakness, especially as they divide into various "schools" along doctrinal lines, the "right" being the orthodox, and the "left" the liberals, with various compromising tendencies between the two. Special efforts to secure cooperation and harmony between the two have recently been made, with only partial success. Another element of weakness has been a rather bitter debate carried on in reference to the future of those "former priests" (*ancien prêtres*) who have in late years severed their connection with the church of their birth. One school, headed especially by Professor Doumergue, a leading Protestant scholar, insists that these men should join one of the existing Protestant churches, either the Reformed or the Lutheran, and not stand aloof from both, while the leader of the movement, the Abbé Bourrier, with his organ, *Chrétien Français*, insists upon the independence of these converts and their cause. They want first of all to be Christians. His program he announces in these words:

"The cause that we serve is more important than Protestantism as such. We are fighting for God and His Gospel, for the welfare of our brethren, and the future of France. Just as Paul was compelled to defend his honor against misinterpretations when he began his special work among the Gentiles, so we too must defend our work and our separate calling."

In opposition to this view, Doumergue, in a special pamphlet written by one of these converts, exclaims: "No; lead souls to the gospel through Protestantism. Give the former priests the old Huguenot flag into their hands, the only flag of the evangelical cause in France. Outside of Protestantism there is no way in France of serving the gospel cause!" The organ of the liberal Protestants, called *Le Protestant*, openly takes sides with Bourrier, as do indeed the majority of Protestants.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL LOSING ITS POWER?

IT has been noted in many quarters of late that the era of evangelism in the religious world seems to be passing. During the last year only a few evangelistic crusades were undertaken, and even these were but moderately successful. The subject of revivalism has been under discussion in several of the religious papers, and it is being freely inquired whether the religious revival has lost its power to stir great multitudes of men and women. In spite of apparent discouragement, few of the religious papers are ready to answer this question in the affirmative. "We hear much of a new evangelism, which is to take the place of the old revival," remarks *The Advance* (Chicago, Cong.), "but we search in vain for any clear definition or any marked result." It continues:

"We are apt to forget the great fact, that tho the standpoints from which we view the physical universe, the social state, and the Bible have changed, human nature has not changed, and the only thing that can now, or ever has been able to, change the heart of man is the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit. There is the same need for forgiveness of sin, cheer under discouragement, joy and peace in a Savior, that there always has been. No discovery, no criticism has been able to shake these facts."

The Presbyterian (Philadelphia) and *The Watchman* (Boston, Bapt.) are both of the opinion that the revival may continue to be made a potent factor in the quickening of religious life. Says the latter paper:

"The truth is that Christianity does not exist in the world as the product of so-called natural causes, and it does not advance without direct supernatural impulse. The wheels are not enough, there must be a living spirit in the wheels. Perhaps our fault is that we have too much ignored the supernatural element in the whole matter. We have so far fastened our attention upon second causes that we have largely ignored the divine factors. Certainly we have no greater need to-day than to realize vividly that our devices and mechanism, our 'regular work' and all the rest of it, are only channels for power, and they accomplish nothing unless the power of God vitalizes them.

"It is easy to imagine how all this would be changed under the influence of a gracious outpouring of the spirit of God. The change would be like that one witnesses in California when the water from the irrigation sluices is let in upon the baked and arid ground. The desert becomes a garden. Human nature and the power of God have not so changed within a few years that a revival is no longer possible. That is what we are to desire supremely. And the strength of our desire for it will measure our faith and our perception of the need."

The Christian Register (Boston, Unit.) believes that the failure of evangelistic efforts in the past has often been due to the "gross caricatures practised by peripatetic emotionalists." It adds:

"The objection felt and expressed against rude and violent methods of reviving religion—denunciatory and coarse—are that they are no longer adapted to the age. Whatever good such measures once did, they do not reach even the illiterate in these

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days,—not until mental poise is broken down. . . . What is wanted, always wanted, and what must be brought home to all classes, is the sympathy of love and the beauty of righteousness. These great living facts are not brought home to us by excitement or by terror, but by quickening in us attention to the claims of right and truth as against the false and wrong."

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

NEW attention is directed to John Alexander Dowie and the flourishing religious movement in Chicago of which he is the leader, by the announcement that General Booth's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn, and Percy Clibborn have resigned from the Salvation Army and joined Dowie's church. In a circular addressed to their friends by the seceding Salvationists the signatories declare that they have come to believe in "divine healing as based on the Atonement." Under

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR S. BOOTH-CLIBBORN.

date of November 30, Mr. Booth-Clibborn, who has been in charge of the Army work in Italy, writes to Dowie from Switzerland as follows:

"I have decided to offer myself to you, dear Doctor, for Zion, and do so, firmly believing it to be the will of God. I had thoughts of starting a separate mission, till I got light about the Elijah matter, as that was the great obstacle. To me it could only be a gigantic error or a gigantic truth filled with unspeakable solemnity, even tho 'Elijah was a man with passions like ourselves.' I take it that you come in the spirit and power of Elijah and as the herald of the second coming, the Baptist of the millennial dawn."

Ballington Booth, commenting on this secession, declares that he does not see how it can do otherwise than "seriously affect the Salvation Army," since his sister was at the head of the Army in Holland, France, and Switzerland, and both she and her husband had "made a strong organization, which is very largely identified with their personalities." At the same time, it is not felt that the withdrawal will cause any serious split in the Salvation Army, as very few Salvationists are inclined toward Dowieism.

Dowie welcomes his new converts with some enthusiasm in his organ, *Leaves of Healing* (Chicago, January 25). "Our heart is very happy," he says, "in the thought of their laboring with us for some time in America, and doubtless in other parts of the great, broad Field of the World, for the establishment of the kingdom of God, through the operations of Zion." He adds:

"Their action has not been taken lightly.

"Many will follow them, ere long, into Zion.

"God has spoken to these men and they have obeyed. They have been listening only for His Voice.

"Their actions are beyond all suspicion of proceeding from any other than the noblest motives.

"They are men who, had they chosen to go forth in independent work, would have been followed by large numbers of devoted adherents.

"But they have been led to see that Jehovah hath established Zion.

"They also believe that God has raised us up to fulfil His will in these Latter Days as the Messenger of the Covenant and Elijah the Restorer."

Later, Dowie made the announcement from his pulpit that "a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church is trembling on the verge" of conversion,—"a great intellect like unto Newman and a great ecclesiastic like unto Cardinal Manning," to quote his words as reported in the New York *Herald*. The Roman Catholic papers, however, are skeptical. Says *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia, January 25):

"It is amazing to find such a paper as the New York *Herald* so lost to decency as to take seriously the ravings of a foul-mouthed fraud like Dowie and give them the importance of catchy headlines in its columns. The arch impostor last Sunday told a gathering of his dupes, away in Chicago, that a cardinal of the Roman Church is 'trembling on the verge' of secession, and he prayed that he might come out of Rome and go into 'Zion'—that is to say, into this fraud's joint-stock lace concern. If *The Herald* wants such stuff as this to give its young headline writers practise, why not send its reporters across to Bellevue or up to Sing Sing?"

The "joint-stock lace concern," to which reference is here made, has already proved to be something of a thorn in Dowie's side, and involved him in a lawsuit with his brother-in-law, Samuel Stevenson. The charge made against Dowie was that he had exercised "undue influence" in making business agreements with his brother-in-law. A decision was rendered in favor of Stevenson, and a receiver for the Zion Lace Industries appointed; but the case was finally settled out of court. The story is best told in a despatch from Dowie to his Philadelphia representative, dated February 5:

"With rejoicing and gratitude to God the general overseer sends his Christian love to Zion in Philadelphia, and announces that the court has vindicated himself and Attorney Packard from all charges of fraud, and has dismissed the case of Stevenson against Dowie, it having been settled out of court. No receiver has been appointed, and the general overseer retains for God and all Zion the control of the Zion Lace Industries. 'Thy God reigneth, O Zion! Hallelujah!' Give this out.

"JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE."

What is the Money Value of a Sermon?—Arbitration came into play in a somewhat singular manner in Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, and not only brought about an amicable settlement between the contesting parties, but established an interesting commercial precedent as well. Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*:

"It appears that Pastor W. P. Hinds, of Portsmouth, recently lost a valise containing 202 manuscript sermons and an annotated Bible, the property being in the hands of the Norfolk and Western railway when the loss occurred. Mr. Hinds wanted the corporation to pay him $1,060 as compensatory damages. The company, while admitting the loss, demurred to the amount, and wisely suggested that the matter be arbitrated by a board of clergymen. Mr. Hinds agreed to this and selected a brother Baptist as his representative, while the company chose a Methodist. Then these two came together and settled on a Baptist for the third judge.

"For nine hours the arbitrators wrestled over the value of the sermons, and then they finally agreed that the sum of $250 was sufficient to compensate Mr. Hinds for his loss. It is true that this is but $1.24 per sermon, but of course they were all second-hand, and the market value of a second-hand sermon is not easy to establish. That the price is a fair one is guaranteed by the character of the arbitration board, and by the fact that Mr. Hinds accepted the verdict without a murmur."

The arbitrators, remarks the Indianapolis *Journal*, "evidently attached no weight to the fact that the lost sermons probably had

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a sentimental value to the person who had written them, something akin to that of family pictures, heirlooms, or love-letters. From this point of view they were worth a great deal more to their owner than they were to anybody else, but the board could not consider wounded feelings. Perhaps if each of the arbitrators had once lost a satchel full of his own sermons they might have taken a different view of the case, yet it is probably better that the award should have been free from sentimental considerations."

THE HINDU COUNTERPART OF THE CHRISTIAN TRINITY.

DURING recent years the Vedas, the sacred books of ancient India, have occupied the attention of many European scholars. While the age of these remarkable writings has not been determined with any degree of exactness, they have nevertheless been made to yield a flood of valuable information on the origins of Asiatic religions. M. V. Henry, in a paper in the *Revue* (Paris), seeks to throw some new light on the "Gods of Brahmanism," and on the development of the Hindu "Trimurti," or Trinity—Brahma, the supreme god, the creator; Vishnu, the tutelary preserver; Siva, the implacable destroyer. The worship of this triad of gods, he declares, has grown up out of a system of pantheism that existed for many centuries, and that included the worship of Dyaus, the god of heaven; Prithivi, the god of earth; Sourya, the god of sun; Oushas, the god of morning-dawn; Vata, the god of wind; Agni, "the celestial fire brought to men"; Indra, "the warrior conquering the waters"; Roudra, "the dispenser of calamities and favors with arrows that reach the ends of the earth"; and many other deities. In the ancient days of Hindu religion every person was free to select a god of his own, since there were no actual dogmas recognized by all. Brahma, the unique god, was adored by only a few privileged worshipers, and was unknown to the masses. M. Henry continues:

"This state of affairs was dangerous not only to religion, but also to the privileges of the sacerdotal caste already threatened by the spread of Buddhist tenets. It was therefore felt necessary to bring all the sects together. The Brahmans probably took the initiative. To their impersonal Brahma they added the other two gods, Vishnu and Siva, thus creating the mystic 'Trimurti' out of the elements of this barbarian iconography."

Many popular superstitions are associated with Vishnu, the tutelary god. He was held to be a midget, who vanquished the demons in their war against the gods. Krishna ("the Black") was considered an "avatar," or reincarnation of Vishnu. To the cult of Siva, the second person of the trinity, is due the propagation of sorcery and black magic so common in India. Of the origin of the word "Brahma" M. Henry says:

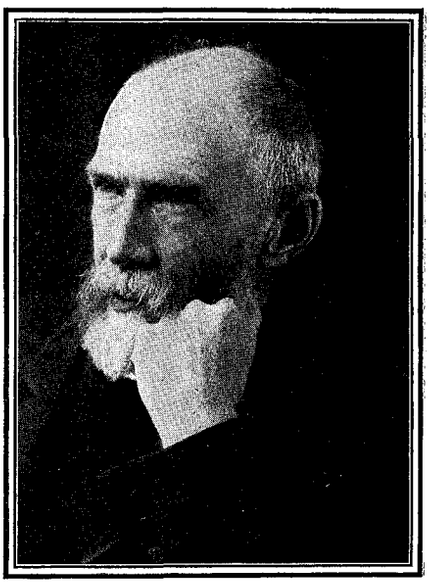
"In the language of the Vedas and even later on 'brahma' is only a common name. The most ancient documents of India use this word both as meaning religious incantations and the priest who dispensed the incantations. The two meanings of the word existed until quite recently. In those days Brahma was not recognized as a god. But in the conception of the Vedas everything used in the service of the gods became god; the sacrifice was god, the priest was god, the objects of the cult were gods."

In time Brahma, the abstract God, became Brahma, the unique God. But the masses in India know Brahma only as a name, and they worship Vishnu and Siva. In conclusion M. Henry says:

"The three great divinities of India have been brought together by three religious currents, all emanating from different sources. The Vishnu cult did not worship Siva, and the Siva cult ignored Vishnu, and neither knew Brahma. The unity is in reality fictitious, and was called into being artificially to serve the formula, 'Creator, Preserver, Destroyer.' In the Christian Trinity, the Son and the Holy Ghost issue from the Father. In the Brahman 'Trimurti,' on the contrary, Brahma predominates the two acolytes, who formerly were independent of him and of each other."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY OUTLOOK FOR THEOLOGY.

THERE is a tendency among a certain class of religious thinkers to belittle theology, and it has often been contended that the theologian is a serious obstacle to the advance of true religion. The essential thing, we are told, is to get back to Christ and to follow his example, ignoring the various systems of theology over which men have wrangled. Against this point of view a protest is entered by Principal George M. Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, who declares that all such thinking is based primarily upon "conceit," since it presupposes the idea that "all previous generations have been fools" and that "wisdom dwells with the present generation, and only with a select few of this select generation." "Theology," observes Principal Grant, "was once denominated the 'queen of the sciences,' and it may claim the title again before the century closes." Even a limited knowledge of history is sufficient to teach us "how wise and noble were the great theologians of the past, and how indispensable their work was to the progress of humanity and the life of religion."



PRINCIPAL GEORGE M. GRANT.

Selecting Paul, Athanasius, Augustine, Luther, and Calvin as the five supreme types of the theologian in history, Principal Grant proceeds to consider the logical development of their work in our own time and age. He says (writing in *The American Journal of Theology*, Chicago, January):

"It takes time to weave new principles into the warp and woof of humanity. The Reformation has been doing its work all through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, along the multitudinous lines in which the free spirit seeks to realize itself; in physical, chemical, and biological science; in speculation, history, and criticism; in politics, economics, and ethics; in comparative religion, in art, and in every department in which man seeks for the true, the good, or the beautiful. Much has been done. The materials have been gathered for a far wider theological synthesis than any that has ever yet been attempted—a synthesis in which no spiritual treasure which has been garnered by the toil of previous generations will be lost, but in which a wider and grander view of the universe and the purpose of God will be given to the delighted vision of the lovers of truth. . . . .

"The Reformation has not yet done its work either in Europe or America. It was arrested by violent opposition from without and a consequent reaction from within, needed probably to conserve the advance which had been made. But the opposing forces seem to be now wellnigh exhausted, and the churches of the Reformation, if only they have the courage of faith which has too often been lacking, are at length free to carry out the principles of the Reformation and to regenerate society with the

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spiritual force which always flows from a new appreciation of Christ and the Bible. This includes a franker recognition and a wider interpretation than were possible in the sixteenth or seventeenth century of the rights of the Word of God and the rights of the human spirit."

The truer perspective of history that our age has won, continues Principal Grant, so far from militating against the truth of theology, has but ministered to it. Indeed, one writer has pronounced the historical spirit to be the special *charisma* which God has given to the modern church. The present work of investigation and criticism must go on, until everything which can be shaken is taken out of the way or put in its proper place, and until firm common ground, on which all can stand securely, has been reached. Principal Grant says further:

"As to the character of this common ground, or the essence of Christianity, we shall be guided by the Christian consciousness of nineteen centuries, common to all the churches, and which has proved their saving salt against the various forms of error which have blended with their truth; namely, that Jesus, the founder of the perfect spiritual religion, is the Christ promised in the Old Testament, and that he belongs to a higher order of being than the merely human, and is, in a unique sense, one with God the Father. The philosophy of evolution, which now holds the field, is unwilling to accept such a view of Jesus. . . . It is flushed with victories and unwilling to acknowledge that its solvents may not be applied to all the mysteries with which we are surrounded. When it becomes somewhat older and more sober, then, through that fidelity to facts from which it has arisen, it will become convinced that Jesus can not be interpreted on the supposition that he was merely man, and it will have no more difficulty in accepting the apostolic interpretation of his person than it now has in admitting the distinction between the inorganic and the organic, between the plant and the animal, and between the animal and man."

The twentieth-century theological synthesis, concludes the writer, must inevitably grow out of a "Christocentric" position, and from this position he anticipates the two following great results.

"First, such an increase of spiritual unity as shall lead to organic union. Whether a metaphysic of the person of Christ shall continue to be regarded as essential, or whether the future church shall be content with the summary of facts recorded in the so-called Apostles' Creed, it would be premature to say; but manifestly the Quadrilateral formulated by the Lambeth Convocation of Bishops as a basis of church union will have to be set aside. Three of its articles have, indeed, been informally accepted, almost without thought or question, tho the non-Episcopal churches have hesitated about the fourth. But why should the creeds of Nicæa, Ephesus, Chalcedon, and Constantinople be put on the same level with the spiritual forces from which they originated? Are not those creeds simply results of the spiritual forces which originated from the great fact of the person of Christ? And why should the creeds of the fourth and fifth centuries be accepted and all subsequent creeds and confessions be rejected? The truth is that we know little of the early centuries and of the unchristian spirit in which the assembled bishops often acted. If we knew more, we should put the Westminster Assembly far above even the Nicene Council.

"Secondly, that the great churches of the Reformation will, as preliminary to organic union, rewrite their confessions, adapt them to our own time, and find out the extent of the common ground on which Christians now stand. What is required in this work is not the elimination of phrases and chapters, or the addition of supplementary articles and understandings, but testimonies of the church's faith, written from the new point of view which we all occupy. The organizing principle of the twentieth-century confession will be, not the sovereignty, but the fatherhood of God; not His secret purpose, but His revealed will, that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth. This central revelation of God will dominate the view taken of man's nature, place, and duty. It will be recognized that love is mightier than, because inclusive of, faith; that the note of every true church must be hope; and that every work by which man is benefited is Christian work."

DOES THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FORBID THE USE OF THE BIBLE?

AMONG Protestants it is generally believed that the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church are antagonistic to the use of the Scriptures in the vernacular, by the laity, and this is often vigorously denied by the adherents of that church. What is practically official information on this vexed question is to be found in a pronounced organ of that church, the *Märkische Kirchenblatt*, which says as follows:

"It has been charged against the Catholic Church that she denies to the faithful the use of God's Word and that she is exceedingly anxious to prevent copies of the Scriptures from falling into the hands of her members, lest by the reading of the Bible the Catholic laity might discover a difference between the teachings of the Book and of the church. In this way the term 'forbidding the Bible in the Catholic Church' has become almost a technical expression. It is true that the reading of the Scriptures in the vernacular has not been allowed to the laity unconditionally, but only under certain fixed limitations. This order is the outcome of the experience of centuries, which has gradually resulted in a certain discipline in the matter. Therefore, in accordance with the constitution of Leo XIII. of January 25, 1897, under a penalty to be determined by the bishop, and as a great sin, it is forbidden to the average Catholic to read or to have in his possession any edition or copy of the Scriptures in a translation, even if this translation has been done by members of the Catholic Church, unless this work has had the express approval of the Holy See, or has also certain comments of a proper kind, and unless the bishop has given consent to its being printed. Hence only such Bibles in modern languages are allowed as have the approval of the Vatican, in case of editions without comments; and in case notes or explanations are added, these must have the authority of the bishop. In the same way are forbidden all editions and translations made by non-Catholics, especially those of the so-called Bible societies, whose publications are denied to the faithful under the severest penalties. Only those Catholics who are engaged in theological and Biblical studies are allowed to use such translations and editions, and to these only if neither in the introduction nor in the commentaries the doctrines of the Catholic Church are assailed. And in general, it is the duty of a good Catholic, before he begins upon the general reading of the Scriptures, to consult with his spiritual father and in conjunction with him make selections for reading. If the priest fears that the promiscuous reading of the Scriptures will harm his members, he has the right to curtail this privilege or even to deny it altogether.

"The views of the Protestants are entirely different on this subject, for they consider the right of reading the Bible something that may not be denied them, and that every Christian has a right to search the Scriptures. But this is a mistake. For the Holy Bible, as the Word of God, is too important, and the reverence which the church entertains toward it too deep, to permit its abuse, which would surely result, as history has demonstrated, if the church should cease to exercise due caution in directing the reading and studying of the Sacred Word."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN a recent address before the National City Evangelization Union, Dr. Henry A. Stimson pointed out that the increase in number of New York churches has been by no means proportionate to the increase in population. In 1830 New York had 109 churches, one to every 1,800 people. This year there are but 1,000 churches, one for every 3,800. Two assembly districts near Manhattan Church have but one for each 6,000. Dr. Stimson assigned as a reason for this condition the absence, until recently, of organized effort toward church extension in New York or other large cities. Home mission boards have planted new churches in the Western and Middle Western States, in which sections their number has kept better pace with the population.

THE printing of the Bible in Great Britain is more strictly guarded than is that of any other work. Says the Liverpool *Daily Post:* "The King's printers and the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge give to the world all the Bibles printed in the United Kingdom, except some printed by special license. A few years ago the question arose whether the word 'spirit' in Matthew iv. 1, and Mark i. 12, should have a capital 'S,' it having been previously printed with a small one, and altho the word was obviously wrongly printed, it was not until after the ruling powers at the universities and the King's printers had met in solemn council that leave was given to use the capital letter. Nothing sanctioned by authority in 1611 may be changed without creating something akin to revolution in the places where Bibles are printed."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE COMING OF AGE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

"THERE seems to be a misconception abroad as to what is to take place on May 17 next, when the young King of Spain comes of age, and ascends the throne under the Constitution of 1876. That was made by the first parliament of his father's reign directly after the restoration of the Bourbons. There is no coronation ceremony in Spain. The young King Alfonso XIII. will simply go in state to the Cortes to take his oath on the crucifix and the Gospel to observe and carry out the constitution of the monarchy. Royal festivities and popular celebrations will afterward take place in Madrid, extending over a fortnight."

The above paragraph from the London *Standard* may well precede the following editorial utterances of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a Liberal-Independent paper:

"On the eve of Alfonso XIII.'s advent to the throne, Spain finds herself involved in internal difficulties of such gravity that all the monarchical parties have deemed it their duty to sustain at any cost the cabinet upon which will devolve the duty of inaugurating the new reign. This state of affairs was brought about by mutual concessions. The Conservatives promised not to play into the hands of the disaffected by attacking the cabinet. Señor Sagasta, on his part, refrained from effecting the reforms demanded in his platform. It is true that Señor Sagasta did not formally agree to such a course but the result is the same, because he has evaded all occasions of satisfying the Liberals and Democrats. But Señor Silvela has now changed his tactics. It is announced that he will commence an aggressive campaign with the object of showing that the Liberal party has not met the expectations of the nation."

KING ALFONSO XIII. AND HIS MOTHER.

This commentator next considers the resistance which Señor Sagasta is in a position to offer the Conservatives. He has a respectable majority in the Chamber, but it is factious, containing elements that would support any government caring to placate it. We are further informed:

"Señor Sagasta will find himself tricked by his opponents in the end, and the concessions he has made to the Conservatives and the Clericals, concessions which have cost him the support of the Democratic groups, will not save his Government from a downfall that is felt to be near. . . . It is said the Cortes will be suspended at the end of March in order that the Sagasta cabinet may be at least certain of retaining power until the young King's accession. It remains to be seen whether the opposition will be accommodating enough to let the minister carry out this plan."

As for the young king himself, his personality is the subject

KING ALFONSO XIII. AS A LAD WITH HIS MOTHER AND SISTERS.

of comment and speculation all over Europe. The following, from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is typical:

"Notwithstanding the youth of Alfonso XIII., the question of his marriage has been much discussed. The future Queen of Spain must, naturally, be Roman Catholic. In this connection French and Austrian princesses are named, altho an Austrian marriage would be unpopular in Spain. The popular voice would be for the Princess Louise of Orleans, a younger sister of the Queen of Portugal."

The Spanish newspapers of all shades of opinion are discontented with the situation. The *Patria*, an obstructionist organ edited by an irreconcilable member of the Cortes, denounces all in office. The *Pais*, a Republican paper, cries out against the decay of Spain. The *Heraldo*, a liberal paper, severely criticizes the Government because it pays no attention to the labor question. It calls attention to the perilous activities of the Carlists and Republicans, and it calls for a change of ministry. The attitude of the *Epoca* suggests that the Sagasta ministry has reason to fear that it has lost the confidence of the court.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Germany's "Rights" in the Isthmian Canal.—"The absence of certain signatures to the canal treaty is greatly to be regretted, for other Powers are concerned," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "Among them is Germany":

"It is possible that other Powers may go to war with England, while the United States remains neutral. The most desirable thing of all would be the guaranty of the neutrality of the canal through the signature of as many Powers as possible. In that event the neutrality of the canal during a German-French, or Russian-English, war would be complete. In the absence of any treaty of this kind, a third Power has nothing it can depend upon. Everything depends upon the pleasure of the dominant United States."

The obligations of the treaty subsist only between England and the United States, observes the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin),

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for those Powers have "overlooked" the occasion to have the "signatures of others":

"Hence responsibilities are not assumed by the other Powers. Hence, too, they lose their rights. As long as England interposes no objection, the United States may use the canal against a third Power in any way it pleases. England may do likewise if the United States allows it. That, for other nations, is a disadvantageous state of affairs. But even for the two contracting Powers the neutrality stipulations thereby lose all value. But had other Powers appended signatures to the treaty, the obligation of neutrality would be fulfilled, because neutrals would be in a position to enforce it. As it is, only these two Powers have made a treaty, and it lapses if they go to war. Hence England can blockade the canal only so long as her naval supremacy endures, while the United States may never be driven from its commanding position on the land."

A somewhat different tone is taken by the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, which says that even England's right to figure in the treaty is "academic rather than real." It says that the building of the canal will be a great benefit to Europe owing to the international community of interest. It notes, moreover, that the United States is paying for the canal.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. KUYPER AND HIS RECENT MISSION.

THE association of the name of the Dutch premier, Dr. A. Kuyper, with the movement toward intervention in the Boer war, as well as his mysterious visit to London, has caused a flood of comment concerning his personality in the European press. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

DR. A. KUYPER.

"Dr. Kuyper, who is sixty-four and has held the premiership only since last summer, is likely to make the most of his power and to wield it for the good of the people. His has been a remarkable life, and it could hardly have had a prouder consummation. He has founded a university, built up a newspaper, established a church, held a professorship, edited an encyclopedia, lectured in twenty-five American cities, written an opera, and given to the world more than a hundred literary publications of all sizes and sorts. He is probably the most all-round Dutchman living, and, whatever he did come to London for, we may be sure that one thing certainly did not bring him, and that is a mere glimpse of the Old Masters."

It seems that until recently there was no premier in Holland, for while Dr. Kuyper was the dominant force in the cabinet he was not its head in the continental European sense. So declares the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), at any rate, which notes that Dutch cabinets have never before recognized one member as the head of the Government. Hence, it points out, Dr. Kuyper's position is unique. As for his attitude toward the Boers, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks it will disappoint the Dutch public:

"His policy in the South African affair is the only reasonable one, the only one that necessity permits, but that will not mend matters. It has been none the less a deception. Not only the anti-revolutionists, but many pro-Boer liberals believed that Dr. Kuyper would begin a policy of effective intervention and of resistance to England."

But Dutch papers do not bear out this view. The *Dagblad*, one of the leading newspapers at The Hague, dwells upon the commercial advantages of remaining on good terms with England, and denounces the proposed boycott of Great Britain as absurd. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, which has been accused of misrepresenting facts to the prejudice of England, professes to be amused at allegations that it is in the pay of the Boer agents. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

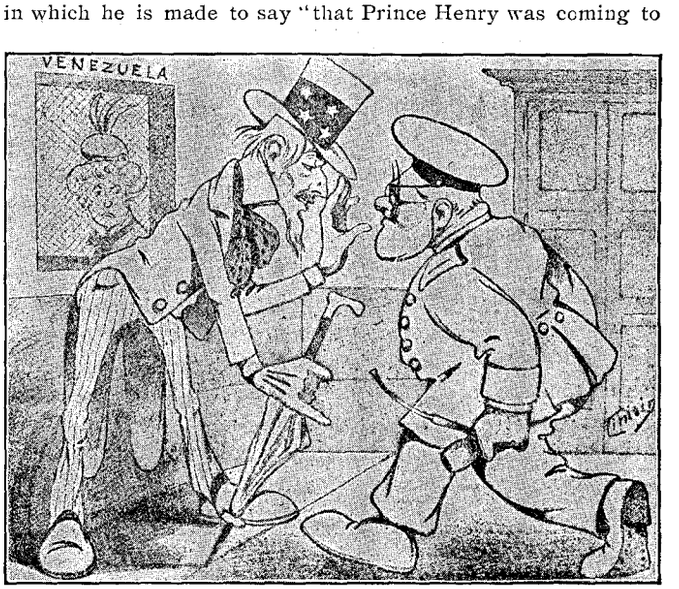
"The statement that Dr. Kuyper has had any talk with the Boer envoys that would justify belief of an abandonment of the two Boer conditions of full independence and amnesty for the Cape Colonists is unfounded. Such stories are made out of whole cloth."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN MISCONCEPTIONS OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

IT becomes more and more manifest, from the comments of continental European newspapers on Prince Henry's trip to the United States, that the position of this country in the affair is wholly misunderstood. For instance, the *Temps* (Paris) says the German Emperor is making "very significant advances to the United States," an observation which it uses to illustrate the tendency among European Powers to seek "new alliances." It adds that the visit portends a great triumph for Emperor William's "policy." Furthermore, this paper says:

"Mr. Roosevelt is a man and a father. He has been touched where he is susceptible. He is flattered by a proposition which treats as a princess of the blood royal a young person upon whom the Constitution of the United States confers no rank and no hierarchical position. This proceeding has met with complete success. William was bent on striking while the iron is hot. He sent his brother to Washington."

The Russian newspapers, especially the *Novoye Vremya*, an official paper, warn the Germans against forming delusive hopes of an alliance as a result of Prince Henry's visit. The English papers take the same tone. Both the London *Times* and *The St. James's Gazette* call attention to Senator Depew's interview, in which he is made to say "that Prince Henry was coming to



BLOCKING THE WAY.

"I'm in a hurry to get into the compartment where the lady is, and you're in my way."
"Yes, and I mean to stay in your way." —*Noterelle.*

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the States mainly for the purpose of sounding the President and the Cabinet, at the direction of the German Emperor, on the Monroe Doctrine." The same papers give color to the idea that the Emperor "is utilizing the present opportunity to impress upon Europe that a strong bond of friendship exists between the two countries that would aid Germany in trouble anywhere." The German newspapers retort in kind, especially the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which says:

"That the visit of Prince Henry to the United States is not pleasing to the English will be easily understood. Nor will there be any difficulty in perceiving precisely why they cast a sinister light on the episode. We are not ourselves overpleased at the fashion in which this visit has been led up to and is being carried out. . . . We are opposed to decorative politics, which seems, however, to be greatly affected by the new school. But this does not prevent us from condemning the way in which the English papers use the incident against Germany and as a club against Emperor William personally."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA AND THE "CRUMBLING" TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

MUCH satisfaction is expressed in the Russian press at the evidence of discord in the Triple Alliance and the signs of its dissolution. The growing friendship between Italy and France, the recent Austrian warning to Germany in connection with the latter's new tariff, and Count von Bülow's defiant statement in the Reichstag that the Alliance was no longer a necessity to Germany, as it once was, but only a convenience—these and other facts are held to foreshadow the collapse of the powerful combination which opposed the Franco-Russian dual alliance. And what next? it is asked. Why should not Italy join the latter combination? The St. Petersburg *Novosti* reviews the history of the Triple Alliance, and concludes that the reasons for its existence are practically gone. It says:

"Tho the Triple Alliance has been renewed several times, the operation has been more and more difficult each time, for external and internal causes have tended to weaken it. Russia and Austria have reached an understanding as to the Balkan states, originally a source of danger, while France and Italy have come together in the Mediterranean. Further, Austria has been dissatisfied with Germany's policy in Turkey, and the old rivalry, put aside under Bismarck, is again asserting itself. In a word, the Triple Alliance is shaken to its foundations. Should it vanish from the political scene, no serious disturbances will follow in Europe, for the combination has outlived its object and usefulness. The conditions which existed in the early eighties can not be restored; history does not repeat itself, tho analogous phenomena do recur. No one will lament the extinction of the Alliance, for it has been the chief cause of the militarism which has oppressed Europe, and of all the crises of the last few years."

What will be the effect on the dual alliance? asks *Novosti*, and it answers that the conditions which brought that union into existence will not have been changed. Still, it says, a new political era will undoubtedly be opened in Europe. The necessity for hard-and-fast alliances will cease to exist, and each Power will regain the freedom to enter into temporary arrangements for special purposes. This situation will not be as spectacular, but it will be more wholesome than that which has lasted for so many years. The *Novoye Vremya* thinks that England and Germany will try to effect an understanding, in spite of recent unpleasantness, and moralizes as follows on the alliance resting on compromises and makeshift agreements:

"We are now witnessing the reorganization of a diplomatic combination created by Bismarck himself. The Triple Alliance, which has never been put to the test and has suffered no sort of strain, is now going to pieces around a profound and general peace. Italy is turning away from it, and when the king declines to sign a protocol renewing the agreement the whole nation will be on his side. In Austria and Hungary it is officially stated that the dual monarchy will no longer play the part of a meek and humble political lamb, and will not renew a political relationship which does not accord with her economic interests. Yet the union, which has benefited Germany alone, has managed to continue in existence for a number of years. Russia will not enter combinations of this kind—with England or any other Power."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S DEFIANCE OF THE WORLD.

THE English newspapers have greeted the movement for intervention on behalf of the Boers with a challenge to the whole world, of which the tone is adequately indicated by this extract from the London *St. James's Gazette:*

"England has never been more determined than she is at the present moment to carry the South African war to the conclusion she set before herself in October three years back, and no country can attempt to alter that determination without facing the disagreeable fact that England has a fleet. Nor need we suppose that continental statesmen are under any delusion as to the 'humiliating position' in which England finds herself to-day. She has done what no other country in Europe could have done, and at the end of twenty-eight months of a war carried on seven thousand miles away she can still depend upon being able to send out more men, more horses, and more supplies, not only from the United Kingdom, but from her loyal and splendid colonies."

This attitude is characteristic, also, of the London *Times* in its comment upon the proposal for intervention made in the French Chamber of Deputies and the rejection of that proposal by M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"M. Delcassé might perhaps have shown rather less coldness in discussing a subject which was made the occasion for a shower of foul calumnies against a friendly state, but at all events he himself spoke and acted with propriety. M. Berry and his friends argued with much pathos and little sense that France owed it to herself, and to that traditional love of humanity which she has so often and so conspicuously displayed in her invasions of the territories of her neighbors, to offer her mediation between England and the nominal governments of the late Boer states. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs coldly pointed out to them what the consequences of such an offer must be. The late President McKinley made friendly inquiries very early in the struggle how such a proposal was likely to be accepted, and the reply he received was quite unmistakable. If France or any other Power were, in the face of that reply, to insist on pressing mediation or interference of any kind upon us, that Power would do so with full knowledge that her advances would be met by a clear and forcible diplomatic rebuff. Unless this hypothetical Power were then prepared to eat the leek she had tendered to us she must, as M. Delcassé most appositely observed, seek to enforce her mediation. That, he went on to tell the Chamber again with perfect truth, 'inevitably meant war.'"

The English newspapers point out that the British empire is in a position to continue the struggle indefinitely. "It rests only with the intractable element to submit," says the London *Standard*, "or—to be overcome." But *The Quarterly Review* (London), in an article on "The War and its Lessons," says:

"The disquieting feature in the situation is that, even if the Boers have only ten thousand men still in the field, it must take, at the present rate of capture, from one to two years more before they are disposed of. . . . No doubt if time and money were of no importance—if it were not the case that British interests throughout the world are suffering, because, with the whole of our available fighting force in South Africa, we dare not risk such a disaster as befell the Athenian expedition to Syracuse—we might be content with a policy of leisurely but sure attrition. But this policy is costing the nation directly one and a quarter millions a week; the indirect loss is incalculable. It is wearing down our army, as well as reducing the Boers; it is giving our rivals and enemies all over the world opportunities of injuring us; and, last but not least, in the eyes of the people of Europe and America, it is destroying our prestige."

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THE COAL SCARE IN ENGLAND.

THE appointment of a commission to look into the coal supply of England has aroused the press of that country to a new sense of peril. *The Speaker* (London) says:

"We can, if absolutely necessary for our existence, forbid the exportation of coal save for bunker purposes, tho that is to be recommended only as a very extreme measure. And we can reduce the wastage, which is at present great, incidental to the mining of the coal. It is not always possible to extract all the coal in a given area, because that would make work more than usually dangerous. But the general adoption of coal-cutting machinery would be an unmixed boon, and much might be saved by economical methods at the surface, where the loss at present is formidable."

However, says this paper, some substitute for the present mode of consuming coal may eliminate all peril from the situation. *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"The steam coal produced from the collieries of South Wales, and to a less extent in the North of England, comes under the head of 'the more valuable kinds.' It excels in purity and in heating power and has also the advantage of being smokeless, or nearly so. In time of war with another naval power the ships supplied with smokeless coal would have an advantage; because when below the horizon the fleet would not be visible, while ships giving off volumes of smoke would be visible from 'the crow's nest' long before the ships themselves had come into view. The heating power as well as the smokeless character of the coal is mainly dependent on the high proportion of carbon. This is characteristic of Welsh steam coal and gives it its high value for naval purposes. Hence its great demand by foreign countries for their respective navies, as well as for our own mercantile marine; this also explains the enormous export trade from Cardiff and Barry and the adjoining ports. . . . Considering the great importance of this special coal to the Royal navy, and the fact that it is by no means inexhaustible, to inquire into its future possibilities is a subject of such importance as to justify the appointment of a commission to report on it alone."

If the English coal supply will last only another century or so, according to *The Spectator* (London), "will that mean that our industrial death-warrant is signed?" It thus answers its own question:

"We can see no sufficient reason for supposing so. External supplies would not mean foreign supplies. When the end of our own stores was within measurable distance we should have to fall back on the kindred and friendly American republic, and on the great fields happily in the possession of our brethren and fellow subjects of the Canadian Dominion. That, very likely, might involve important industrial adjustments."

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN LORD ROSEBERY AND SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

THE opening of Parliament has rendered acute the tension between the two divisions of the Liberal party in England. One side inclines to Lord Rosebery and the other adheres to the Opposition leader in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. It may be well to begin with a French view of this complication—that of the Paris *Temps*—as being detached:

"The situation created in the English Liberal party continues to be a decidedly delicate one. To understand the state of mind of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and of the majority of the opposition it is necessary to bear all the facts in mind. To begin with, Lord Rosebery is officially no longer a Liberal. He began by divesting himself of his functions as leader of the party. Subsequently he renounced his party allegiance itself. He took a place apart, outside—his friends say above—party. It is a difficult part to play. . . . Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with his smiling and astute good-humor, his strong common sense, his coolness, his simple and healthy faith in the principles of Liberalism, his uncompromising fidelity to the Gladstonian traditions, has so far remained steadfast in a very discouraging situation."

After pointing out that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman remains faithful to Home Rule, whereas Lord Rosebery has abandoned it, that the two disagree regarding the separation of church and state and the abolition of the House of Lords, and upon the proposition that the Liberal party "wipe everything off its slate," the French paper notes that the two men do agree regarding the Boer war. This brings us to English editorial opinion. *The Daily News* (London), the Liberal organ, pointedly alludes to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as "the leader of the Liberal party." It has this to say:

"While expressing a cordial readiness to act with Lord Rosebery in the furtherance of Liberal principles, Sir Henry drily observed that some rhetorical phrases in the Chesterfield speech had been 'unhappily employed.' Lord Rosebery can not complain of the expression, for it is his own. The reference is, of course, to the cleaning of slates. The suggestion that this process, of which we are all getting a little tired, should be performed was hailed with delight by all the defenders of privilege and monopoly in the Tory press. Lord Rosebery should not forget that there are a good many people who have not the slightest objection to the definite continuance of this war. They are too rich to feel the taxation, they are too selfish to care for the bloodshed, and they rejoice in the effective postponement of all reform at home. . . . If Lord Rosebery will not act with the Liberal party the Liberal party must act without him. Their duty is plain, and it was declared by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman."

The Conservative papers show a tendency to consider Sir Henry a "pro-Boer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY.—The crisis at Assumption, growing out of the presidential election, became acute on January 9 of this year. President Emilio Aceval was locked up. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) dismisses the matter as "the latest South American revolution." It seems that order is now restored. Vice-President Caballero assumed the government and Señor Guillermo Rios is now a candidate for the presidency.

PEACE IN HOLLAND.—Everything in the realm of Queen Wilhelmina is quiet, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and it seems that the young Prince Consort is to make a tour of the Dutch colonial possessions.

MR. SCHWAB'S GAMBLING.—The movements of the official head of this country's greatest trust have been followed throughout Europe with what, for want of a better term, may be called editorial awe. For instance, the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, after observing that Mr. Schwab "was much talked of recently at the green table at Monte Carlo," proceeds to give full details of the magnate's winnings and losses.

THERE IS PERFECT HARMONY IN THE PALACE OF HET-LOO.

—*Wahre Jacob.*

HARD TIMES IN RUSSIA.—The official press of St. Petersburg, taking its cue from the Czar's Finance Minister, is trying to ignore the depression throughout the empire. The *Information* (Vienna), in a recent account of the Russian industrial crisis, says it threatens to become "acute," having extended from the metal industry to the textile industry. The London *Times* inclines to think it is all due to M. de Witte's too active economic policy.

VENEZUELA AND GERMANY.—Altho the naval forces in Venezuelan waters are not active, the newspapers in Germany devote as much attention to the subject of the crisis there as ever. "We wish and hope that the differences between Venezuela and Germany will soon be settled," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "Venezuela can not do without German capital, German energy, and German industry. For this South American republic Germany is the most influential and the most serviceable civilizer."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A CROMWELLIAN ROMANCE.

THE LION'S WHELP. A Story of Cromwell's Time. By Amelia E. Barr. Illustrated. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 385 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

FOR two or three years past, Cromwell has occupied large space in American magazine literature, and three notable histories of him have appeared—two by Englishmen and one by Mr. Roosevelt, our President. This, coupled with the present rage for historic romances, has caused literary observers to regard it as only a question of time when a romance of the Cromwellian period would be forthcoming. The difficulty of the theme, doubtless, has deterred more than one cautious pen, for whoever would handle the baffling and self-contradictory character of Cromwell must depend largely on the creative processes going on in his own subconscious mind. The skeleton facts of history, bloody tho they be, furnish poor nourishment to inspiration.

AMELIA E. BARR.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr has turned out a strong piece of work. About the same time Edna Lyall takes up the same subject in her "In Spite of All." Both writers have chosen a similar ground-plan, the picturing of the times through the complications that arise between two families, life-long friends, the one Puritan, the other Cavalier.

Mrs. Barr alone brings Cromwell to the front and into intimate relations with the reader. She thus achieves the more dramatic results, and in her hands Cromwell proves no puppet. Upon the facts of his life, as well as his own words, she lays a firm grip and constructs a man that lives and breathes and acts. We see him issue friendly orders, bully, rage and pray by turns, aspire and plot, interview spies and act upon their information; we even see him indite a letter to Cardinal Mazarin, and in its cunning, fearless force, and diplomacy we feel like bearing witness that it was the real Cromwell who did it. After the toil and moil, the alternate treatying and brow-beating of the day is over, we catch glimpses of the mere man alone with his faithful wife, to whom he half murmurs, half weeps out his sore troubles and distrust of those around him. Then there are other moments when we see him walk the floor like a fond mother, bearing in his arms the spent form of his dying and favorite daughter, Mary. At such times we find it hard to reconcile with the man, the ruthless warrior who knew no mercy at Drogheda and Wexford and Ross!

Perhaps, indeed, the lack of real insight into the strange, dark, religious fanaticism of Cromwell is the weakest point in Mrs. Barr's picture.

Her social pictures of the times are capital. We feel the half jealousy, half contempt, of the women of the day for the ladies of the Cromwell family after their rise to power. Mrs. Barr assumes entire impartiality, but the assumption is futile. We feel her sympathies as they ebb toward the Puritans. Yet in the very act of doing so, the tide of nature appears to work against her, for her royalist heroine, Matilda De Wycke, is far richer of soul than her Puritan maiden, Jane Swaffham, who by comparison seems at times somewhat of a canting prig in petticoats. There is a double love-story. A number of historic figures crowd the stage, and they are on the whole creditably handled.

A QUEEN AND THE "LITTLE PEOPLE."

A REAL QUEEN'S FAIRY TALES. By Carmen Sylva (Elizabeth, Queen of Rumania). Cloth, 8 x 5¼ in., 229 pp. Davis & Co., Chicago.

CRITICISM is disarmed by these exquisite fairy tales by a real, live queen. There are eleven of them, and then there is a "truly true" story, where the serene and lovely consort of the King of Rumania tells why she selected Carmen Sylva as her *nom de plume*. This you know is autobiographical, but just as in the delicate woof of fancy and invention of the fairy tales there breathes a substantial feeling of the author's personality through the naive but genuine insinuation of principle, high ideals, and noble virtues; so in the artlessly personal account of her childish life there is the fairy atmosphere of the ethereal, beautiful, melodious *pays des fees*.

At the end she asks the children to tell her which of these tales they like the best. The grown-up children will be apt to tell her that they like this account of herself the best. Such a fascinating story it is of the little princess in the Castle on the Rhine surrounded by its glorious forest. There was no electricity in those days, few railways, and letters were brought by a mountain postman. When the wind would rise and make the oaks and beeches writhe and groan, the woodland child would, as she says, "tie my little hood over my brown hair, and, with my two big St. Bernard dogs by my side, I would race through the forest, avoiding all the beaten tracks, and listen to its voices: for the forest told me stories all the time. The forest sang the songs to me which I wrote down afterward at home, but which I never showed to any one. It was our secret—the woods and mine."

The little dryad elf, now that she sits upon a throne and has learned the awful lesson that came to her mother's heart in the loss of her one child, Marie, has told for other children what the whispering woods and winds and flowers and birds garrulously murmured to her small soul then, as they have murmured since. Not until she was thirty-five did she suffer anything to be printed, and then sought to veil her identity under some pseudonym. In German she was the Waldgesang, the Song of the Woods; and as she belonged to a Latin people, as Rumania's Queen, she turned it into Latin, and hence Carmen Sylva. She took a slight liberty with the grammar because Carmen Sylvæ did not sound like a real name.

CARMEN SYLVA.

Her account of the linden tree, which was her prime favorite, is a little idyll. She tells us, her gentle Majesty, that she was like the linden tree of her story. "As a child I always thought I was not as good as the others, and not so well loved, because I was less lovable."

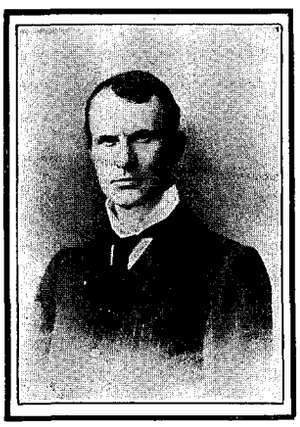
Carmen Sylva is lovable. These fairy tales prove it. She is a poet, a painter, a musician, and *was* a mother. She is a mother still, in the yearning of her heart for children. But she is the Queen, too, and a worker that compels admiration. She is up before the sun at her literary occupations and has done a forenoon's work before her eight-o'clock breakfast with King Charles. The rest of the day is for her people. With the first breath of summer she flies from Bucharest to Castle Pelesch, the royal château high up in the Carpathians, where the surrounding woodland recalls her childhood's forest.

The woodcuts accompanying the exquisite stories are worthy of them. They are by Harold Nelson and A. Garth Jones. Miss Edith Hopekirk's translation is excellent and sympathetic, one feels assured.

A STUDY OF PRIDE.

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS. By George Douglas. Cloth 5¾ x 7¾ in., 329 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THAT "The House with the Green Shutters" should not have achieved a "great sale" success in this country is easily understood. It has none of the tawdry elements that make books popular. That it has not been more talked about is strange. Until lately this book, that made so much of a stir among English critics, had received hardly more than a casual mention in any publication save the review column of the daily press.



GEORGE DOUGLAS.

In all tragedy there is kinship, for tragedy deals with the fundamental things of human nature, and had the tragedy of "The House with the Green Shutters" been the work of a Russian, as it very well might have been, we may be pretty sure that more would have been said about it. Books may be brutal, revolting, unsavory, and if they are translations, we cry aloud "How true!" and "How strong!" But we demand of the books that are written in our own tongue that decency be preserved, that tragedy be tempered with mercy, and, above all, that the "love interest" be present.

In the last two requisites Mr. Douglas has failed. "The House with the Green Shutters" is uncompromisingly grim, and there is no glimmer of the love interest. The dominant passion of the book is pride, the pride of a man in his own achievement, of a man who succeeds by the force of a will so strong that it becomes dynamic force. The interest of the book is fairly divided between the father, John Gourlay, and the son, John Gourlay—the father, brute force without much intelligence; the son, morbid imagination without intellect. The father, a bully; the son, a coward.

John Gourlay by sheer brute force has made himself master of all transporting business before the arrival of the railway in the small Scotch town where the story is laid. He is one of the great men of the town, and he has built himself a house of which he is so proud that the village gossips have it that he will haunt the house after his death. Friends he has none; he is too insolent and too brutal. His wife, whom he bullies, is an irretrievable slattern. When the story opens he is at the height of his prosperity. He is not clever enough to compete with modern business methods, and a man named Wilson little by little gets

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from him his business. Meantime his son grows up, by turns a slinking coward and a braggart, morbidly alive to all external impressions, weak and nervous. Gourlay insists on sending him to the academy in a neighboring town, and afterward to the university, merely because his rival, Wilson, sends his son. Here young Gourlay learns to drink, and just as his father is at the end of his financial resources, is expelled. In a quarrel between father and son, young Gourlay, who is drunk, kills his father. His mother hides his crime, but his brain gives way under the strain, and he poisons himself. His mother, who is dying of cancer, and his sister, who is dying of consumption, also kill themselves.

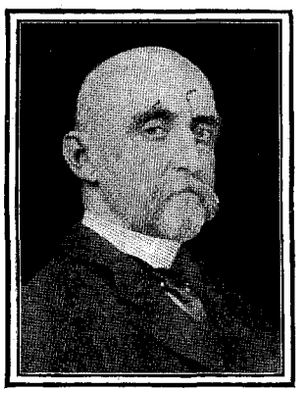
It would seem that Mr. Douglas could hardly escape melodrama with such a plot; but he never oversteps the line for a moment. The story is ghastly and terrible; but its characters, even to the least, are real people, and the development of the plot, even to the final tragedy, seems as inevitable as fate. And as a psychological study young John Gourlay stands alone. Neither is it a book of merely one or two characters. As a picture of the life of a little village the book is excellent.

BRITISH SEA-DOGS OF OLD.

TYPES OF NAVAL OFFICERS. Drawn from the History of the British Navy. With some account of the conditions of naval warfare at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and of its subsequent development during the sail period. By A. T. Mahan, D.C.L., LL.D., Captain United States Navy. Cloth, 5¾ x 8¾ in., 500 pp. With six portraits. Price, $2.50, net. Little, Brown & Co.

THE distinguished author of the important series of works tracing the development of sea power and its influence upon history, supplements in the present volume several of the authoritative treatises which precede it—especially his "Life of Nelson"—with narrative and anecdotal memoirs of six great British admirals, "whose personal characteristics and professional careers make them conspicuous examples of naval seaman"—of *types*, differing one from another, but all continually recurrent in naval history. The types selected are Lord Hawke, Lord Rodney, Earl Howe, Earl St. Vincent, Lord De Saumarez, and Lord Exmouth. Most of these have close points of contact with America, in some instances of marked historical interest. All, without exception (the author reminds us), were actors in the prolonged conflict that began in 1739, concerning the right of the ships of Great Britain and her colonies to frequent the seas bordering the American dominions of Spain—a conflict which, by gradual expansion, drew in the continent of Europe, from Russia to France, spread thence to the French possessions in India and North America, involved Spanish Havana in the Western Hemisphere, and Manila in the Eastern, and finally entailed the expulsion of France from our continent, the contest covering forty-three years.

The two younger men of this group, Saumarez and Pellew, saw in the American Revolution the beginning of an active service which lasted to the end of the Napoleonic wars, "the most continuous and gigantic strife of modern times."



ALFRED T. MAHAN.

But it is as individuals, as *types*, that this famous group of naval leaders is here brought forward. Such types, says Captain Mahan, are part of the bed-rock of naval organization and of naval strategy, throughout all time; "and the particular instances here selected owe their special cogency mainly to the fact that they are drawn from a naval era (1739–1815) of exceptional activity and brilliancy."

In Captain Mahan's pages the graver matters of history and criticism are pleasantly diversified, here and there, with characteristic anecdotes, personal and professional, which serve to throw a diverting light upon the imposing figure of some fine old king of the quarter-deck,—oddly blending the autocratic high-and-mightiness of the admiral with the droll humor of the sailor-man. We read of Jervis running away to sea, with the connivance of the family coachman, to escape the contamination of his father's profession, for which he was "intended":—"Don't be a lawyer, Master Jacky," said the old man; "all lawyers are rogues."

We read of the fine inconsistency of this same young mutineer, in afterward compelling apology and restitution from Genoese officers who had taken from a British boat two Turkish slaves who had escaped from one of their galleys—altho he (a runaway himself) "was opposed to the abolition of the slave trade and the education of the lower orders,"—because subordination was "the true idol of his soul."

He wrote to a meritorious young officer who had stood high in his favor: "Sir—You having thought fit to take to yourself a wife, are to look for no further attentions from your humble servant, J. Jervis." Yet he was himself married when he wrote.

He made it a rule to inspect the hospitals in person, and compelled a daily visit by a captain, and by the surgeons of the ships from which the sick men were sent, thus keeping them in friendly touch with their officers. But, not to neglect discipline, he required the visiting captain to take along with him a "bosin's mate" *with his "cat"*—"in case they should find that the patients do not conduct themselves properly and orderly."

When the Duke of York, grandson of the reigning monarch and a midshipman, held a reception on board Howe's ship, at which the captains of the squadron were presented to him, the crew observed with wonder that he alone kept on his hat. But an able-bodied seaman explained: "Why, where should he larn manners, seeing as how he was never at sea before?"

A SCHOLARLY WORK.

THE EXPOSITOR'S GREEK TESTAMENT. Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D. Volume II. I. The Acts of the Apostles; by the Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D., professor of New-Testament exegesis, Kings College, London. II. St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans; by the Rev. James Denney, D.D., professor of systematic and pastoral theology, Free Church College, Glasgow. III. St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians; by the Rev. G. G. Findley, B.A., professor of biblical literature, exegesis, and classics, Headingley College. Cloth, 7 x 9½ in., 953 pp. Dodd, Mead & Co.

IT is somewhat curious that the present generation has not seen hitherto any adequate edition of the Greek Testament similar to that edited by Dean Alford more than forty years ago. Of course, there have been difficulties in the way. Since Alford's time the whole problem of textual criticism has become more definite, more detailed, and in a measure more complicated by the works of Tischendorf, Westcott and Hort, and more recently of Blass. It is rather disturbing to find the various shifts that have been made during the last thirty years as to the foundation codex on which the text is to be founded. Tischendorf preferred the Sinaitic codex he discovered, Westcott and Hort reverted to the Vatican as their mainstay, while Blass is now contending for the various claims of the very curious editions and condensations made in the Codex Bezæ to constitute the nearest approach to the original text of the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles.

W. ROBERTSON NICOLL.
Courtesy of *The Bookman* (New York).

Besides the confusion as to the texts, there has been an advance in knowledge of Hellenistic drama and in the Roman constitutional history of the period associated mainly with the name of Professor Ramsay and with the Cultur-Geschichte of the time, summed up in the great work of Schürer. When to all this one adds that theology has been almost remade in Germany, under the influence of Pfleiderer and Ritschl, it is scarcely to be wondered at that ancient theologians have shrunk from producing an edition of the Greek Testament which would sum up all these lines of advance. All sides of New-Testament exegesis are represented in this handsome volume, which must become and remain authoritative for the expert student of the Testament for some time to come.

The present instalment contains the "Acts" treated by Professor Knowling of Kings College, London; "Romans," by Professor Denney; and "First Corinthians" by Professor Findley. It is quite natural that Dr. Nicoll should have selected British writers for his work, but the example of the International Critical Commentary ought to be followed, and American authors and editors applied to, so that the Expositor's Greek Testament may be used with equal confidence on both sides of the Atlantic. Still, theology like all other sciences is international, and if a piece of exegetical work is good it will be used on this side of the Atlantic no matter what its original provenience.

Coming to the story sections treated in this bulky yet handsome volume, Professor Knowling's treatment of the Acts is characterized by that system of compromise which is supposed to imply the safest, if it is not the highest, form of scholarship. On the whole, he is a disciple of Professor Ramsay as to the authorship and trustworthiness of a narrative which is attributed to St. Luke with some confidence. It is here that the last echoes of Tübingen are dying away in theological circles in Great Britain, and the fact that the Bible states a thing is nowadays not necessarily taken to prove that it is untrue. As regards the text, Professor Knowling is more daring, and on an average his comments on three lines of text fill a page of the book.

Professor Denney's Romans is equally detailed, but he has not attempted to reconstitute a new text, being in the main content with Westcott and Hort. The introduction is not by any means so thorough as that of the Acts. Altogether, his treatment, while adequate, is scarcely up to the level of the remaining two sections of the book, for Dr. Findlay is as industrious and ingenious in his treatment of I. Corinthians as Professor Knowling is with the Acts.

When completed there can be little doubt that it will remain for a long time the standard edition and commentary of the Greek New Testament.

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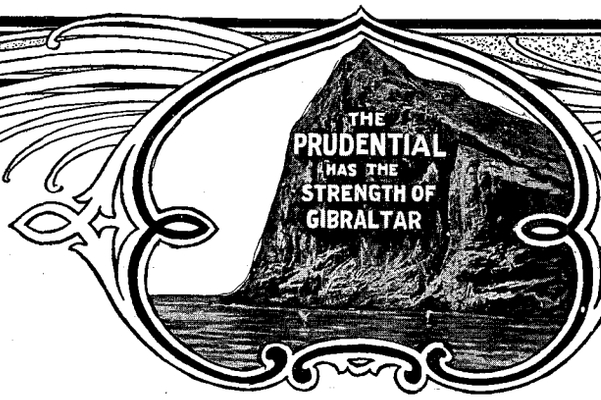

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Snares of the World."—Hamilton Aidé. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

"V. R. I. Queen Victoria, Her Life and Empire."—Marquis of Lorne. (Harper & Bros., $2.50.)

"Instructions and Devotions on the Holy Communion."—Arthur C. Hall. (Young Churchman Company.)

"The Apostles' Creed."—Arthur Cushman McGriffert. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"Virginia Harned in 'Alice of Old Vincennes.'" (R. H. Russell.)

"A Second Century Satirist."—W. D. Sheldon. (Drexel Biddle, $1.50.)

"Bookbinding."—Douglas Cockerell. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20.)

"Stolen Correspondence."—B. A. Sharp. (The Gervais Publishing Company.)

"Lachmi Bai."—Michael White. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $1.50.)

"The A B C of Banks and Banking."—George M. Coffin. (S. A. Nelson, $1.25.)

"Constructive Studies in the Priestly Element in the Old Testament."—William R. Harper. (University of Chicago Press, $1.)

"E. H. Sothern in 'If I Were King.'" (R. H. Russell.)

"Through Hell with Hiprah Hunt."—Arthur Young. (Zimmerman's, $1.50.)

"Isolation in the School."—Ella Flagg Young. (University of Chicago Press, paper, $0.50.)

"Psychology and Social Practise."—John Dewey. (University of Chicago Press, paper, $0.25.)

"The Educational Situation."—John Dewey. (University of Chicago Press, paper, $0.50.)

"If I Were King."—Justin H. McCarthy. (R. H. Russell, $1.50.)

"Mrs. Patrick Campbell," a Souvenir of Portraits. (R. H. Russell.)

"Maude Adams in 'Quality Street.'"—J. M. Barrie. (R. H. Russell.)

"Kyrle Bellew in 'A Gentleman of France.'" (R. H. Russell.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Ballade of Horace's Loves.

By GEORGE MEASON WHICHER.

"All the ladies who figure in his love-poems are creatures of his fancy."—EDITOR OF THE ODES.

Lydia, fickle and fair,
Lyce, the faded of hue,
Lalage, Pholoë—there!
Hark, how the l's ripple through.
These were the beauties that drew,
These lilting and lyrical dames!
Leuconoë, Glycera—Pooh!
Why, Horace, they're nothing but names!

Pyrrha, the golden of hair,
Lyde the lyrist, the shrew
Myrtale—well, I declare!
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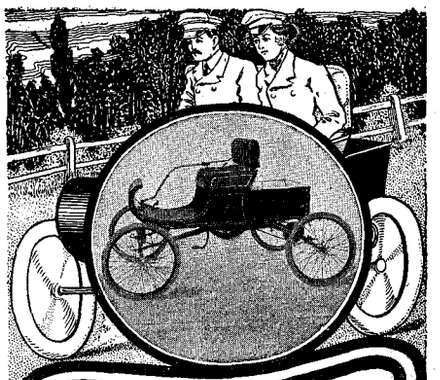

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Must we abandon the crew,
Their gallants and gaddings and games?
Barine, Lycoris, adieu!
Alas! ye are nothing but names!

All were but syllabled air,
Fancies that fluttered and flew,
Innocent Phidyle's prayer,
Chloë the fawn, and the few
Years that your Cinara knew,
Cinara, sweetest of flames!
Ah, Horace, I'm sorry for you;
Alas! they were nothing but names!

Envoi.

Ladies! ye shrink from this view;
But soon all your loves and your fames,
Fun, frailties, frolics, ye too,
Alas! will be nothing but names.

—In January *Scribner's Magazine.*

Each in His Own Tongue.

By PROF. WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH.

[Professor Carruth writes that the title of this poem was suggested by a line in "Faust." The poem has been widely quoted, the London *Academy* giving it in a recent number. The following is from a corrected copy sent by the author to THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

A fire-mist and a planet—
A crystal and a cell,—
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where the cave-men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod,
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the fair horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high,—
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the golden-rod,
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in,—
Come from the mystic ocean,
Whose rim no foot has trod,—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,—
A mother starved for her brood,—
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
And millions who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway plod—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

Two Sonnets.

By JOHN H. BONER.

BROADWAY AT NOON.

Niagara of streets! See this and know
The secret of New York—the spell that never
Can be resisted or forgot, the flow
Of torrented humanity, that ever
Is counter-currented, yet seems to sweep
Toward you, passes, plunges, and is lost

A Proud Exhibit.

Forty-two years is a short space of time in which to accumulate a fund up in the hundreds of millions. Yet that is the record of the Equitable, which publishes to-day its 42d annual statement for the year 1901. The Gross Assets accumulated by the Society now amount to $331,039,720. The surplus held for the benefit of its policy-holders is now $71,129,042—a large increase over the amount at the beginning of the year. The Society relies on this large sum of Surplus to protect the business against any disaster, and prides itself on the fact that it has long been the "Strongest in the World." The income amounts to $64,374,606; annual amount of dividends to policy-holders has increased to $3,742,520, and the amount of new business written was $245 912,087. The Society closes its year with the Assurance in Force of $1,179,276,725 and prospects of increases in the future.

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IV. LAST DAYS OF LOUIS XVI. *and* FAMILY
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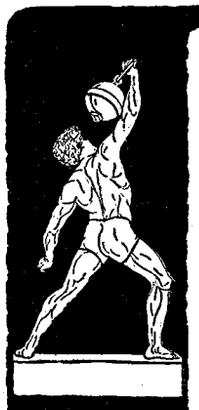

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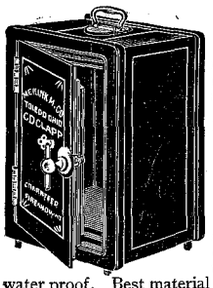

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Abysmally, still followed by the deep
And surging stream, whereon are swiftly tost
The faces, faces, faces! Not the roar
Of ocean on her wildest crags could drown
The tumult of this torrent; and the prey
Of tempests, were they cast upon the shore
From places where the wild waves drew them down,
Could show no stranger wrecks than this Broadway.

——

SOLITUDE.

Do you seek solitude? Go not to fields
Or pathless woods, or to the lonely shore,
Nor court the privacy seclusion yields
In some old house whose very ancient door
Proclaims the absence of intrusive guests.
Think not of desert waste, nor mountain height,
Nor tropic isle, nor where the eider nests
In Arctic silence, nor the sea-gulls' flight
In voiceless azure. But for solitude
Perfect, unparalleled, abiding, deep,
When next you feel the solitary mood
Insistent, trust no even dreamless sleep—
When for true loneliness your soul entreats,
Come to New York, and walk these crowded streets.

—From "Some New Poems."

PERSONALS.

President Lincoln and the "Sweat-Box."—The hardships and cruelties to which the modern sailor is subjected are as nothing to those which formed the lot of his predecessors in the navy or the merchant service. The story of the abolishing of the "sweat-box," one form of cruelty on board ships before 1860, is told in *The Youth's Companion*:

"On one of Mr. Lincoln's excursions to Fortress Monroe, on the steamer *Hartford*, in 1863, his attention was directed to a narrow door, bound with iron, the use of which he was anxious to learn.

"'What is this?' he asked.

"'Oh, that is the sweat-box,' was the reply. 'It is used for refractory and insubordinate seamen. A man in there is subjected to steam heat, and has very little ventilation. It generally brings him to terms very quickly.'

"President Lincoln's curiosity was aroused.

"'This,' he said to himself, 'is treatment to which thousands of American seamen are probably subjected every year. Let me try it for myself and see what it really is.'

"Taking off his hat,—for he was several inches over six feet in height,—he entered the enclosure, which he found to be little more than three feet in length or width. He gave orders that at a signal from himself the door should be immediately opened. It was then closed and the steam turned on.

"He had been inside hardly three minutes before the signal was given. President Lincoln had experienced enough of what was then regarded as necessary punishment for American seamen. There was very little ventilation, and the short exposure to the hot and humid air had almost suffocated him.

"Turning to Secretary Welles of the Navy Department, the President ordered that no such enclosure as the sweat-box should ever after be allowed on any vessel flying the American flag.

"It was not an hour after this order had been

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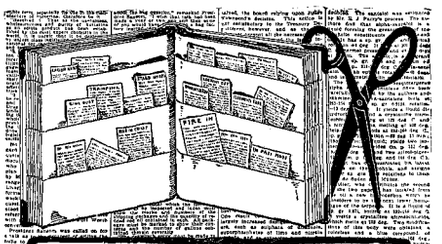

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given before every sailor on every ship in Hampton Roads had heard of it. The effect was most remarkable on the older sailors, many of whom had themselves experienced the punishment of the sweat-box. Some of them wept from joy.

"But the good results of this act of President Lincoln were not confined to the American navy. Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries heard that the sweat-box had been abolished in America as inhuman. One and all of these nations in turn fell into line, and to-day the sweat-box is not to be found on any vessel flying the flag of a civilized nation throughout the world."

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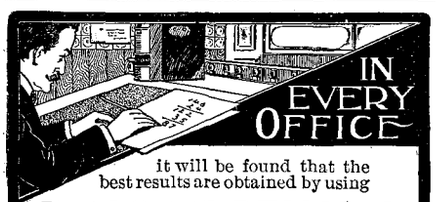
Chorus of Public Sentiment:
Here comes his Royal Nibs,
His Highness, Heneree;
Cut out your jokes and squibs,
Beware *lèse majestiè*.
Give him a box,
He's got the "rocks";
Give him a box; give him a box.

Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—give him a box.
First Stockholder—Betcher life.
Second Do.—Sure, Mike.
Third Do.—And we'll have the biggest opera night that ever happened.
Fourth Do.—I wouldn't miss it for a farm.
Fifth Do.—I'll be there or bust.
Chorus—Give him a box, give him a box.
Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—*Vas ist los mit* a whole bunch?
Sixth Stockholder—Take 'em out of the horse-shoe, so his Nibs will get the best what is.
Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—*Vas hast du gesagt?*
Chorus of Ladies:
Won't it be perfectly lovely?
Won't it be grand to sit
In the brilliant throng
Of music and song,
By the side of the Opera IT?
Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra.
Chorus:
Oh, the Prince, the Prince,
He wishes to see,
The best that we've got
In societee;
Give him a box—a box—a box.
Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—where at?
Chorus:
He is the Emperor's brother,
And must have the best and no other.
Many Stockholders:
Let his Highness choose,
We can not refuse.
First Horseshoe Stockholder—Come off. By gum, he can't have my box.
Second Do.—Nor mine, if I know myself.
Third Do.—Nixcumerous.



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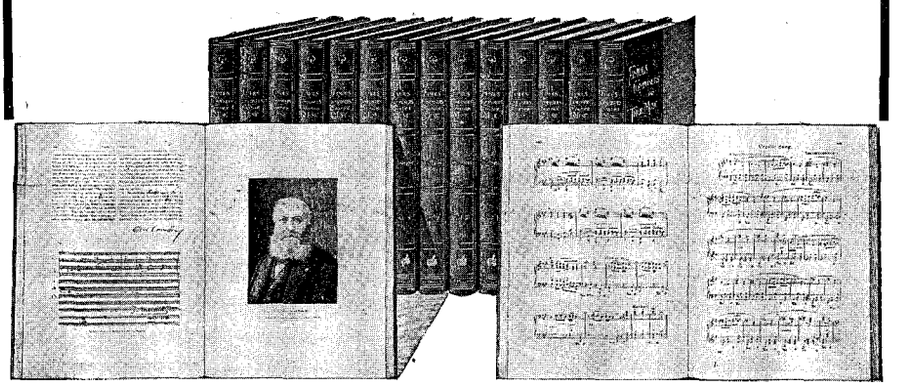

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Chorus of Horseshoers:

It's truly grand to have the Prince
Come to our Operee;
It's worth a lot to have the Prince
Sit down where we can see;
It's very fine to have the Prince
See all that he can see;
But how the dickens and tomhill
Can we his Highness see,
If we've got no place to sit,
And how can he ever see us
If we are not where he can see us?
Say?
Say?
What kind of a mix is it anyway?

Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—damfino.

Chorus:

In gleams and glints,
Behold the Prince,
His Royal Highness comes;
A gala night
Falls on his sight
Among the high lumtums.
Give him a box.

Indignant Stockholders:

Whose? Whose? Whose? Whose?
For mine I refuse.

Chorus:

What is all this row and rumpus,
Like a racket down below?
We have got to give this Teuton
Some kind of a toot, you know?

Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—ra-ts.

—*New York Sun.*

Coming Events.

February 19-20.—The National Carnation Show in Indianapolis.

February 21-24.—Convention of Custom Cutters' Association of America in Milwaukee.

March 5-19.—United States Sportsmen's Show in New York.

March 5.—Convention of National Postal Clerks' Association in Portsmouth, N. H.

March 5-6.—Convention of National Wholesale Lumber Dealers in Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 5.—A revolutionary expedition sent out by General Herrera is captured by government forces of Colombia.

February 7.—General Herrera, the Liberal commander on the Isthmus, sends a message to the foreign consuls in Panama, asking that their governments take measures to neutralize the zone of the Panama railway.

The Venezuelan troops sent out to disperse the insurgents in the vicinity of Guiria are repulsed and are compelled to fall back to Carnpano.

February 9.—The Liberals make an unsuccessful attempt to capture the city of Barranquilla, Colombia.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 5.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 131 Boers of De La Rey's force, and the capture of De Wet's last gun.

February 6.—A report from the British War Office gives the total of the British casualties

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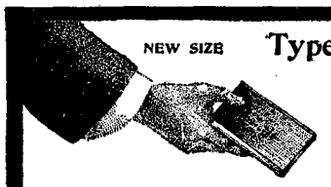

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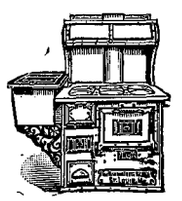

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in South Africa, including wounded, as 5,240 officers and 100,701 men.

February 7.—The Boer commandment, Marais, is captured by the British.

February 9.—Lord Kitchener reports a widespread movement of the British forces to capture De Wet, but the latter has escaped by a bold dash. The Boer losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners are estimated at 283 and the British casualties are reported to be ten.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 3.—In the Reichstag, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner utters a warning against any attempt by the state to investigate the doctrine of Christian Science.

In the recent storm on the coast of England, many ships are wrecked and thirty-three lives lost.

February 4.—The British Government declines to accept Holland's mediation in the South African War.

February 4.—The Sultan's brother-in-law, Damad Mahmud Pasha, who is a fugitive in Paris, is condemned to death for conspiracy against the Sultan.

The Marquis de Jerez's famous library, in Madrid, is sold to an American for $200,000.

February 7.—Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A., dies near Canterbury.

The statement of the British Board of Trade for January shows an increase of £4,143,800 in imports and a decrease of £499,000 in exports.

February 8.—Onslow Ford's memorial tablet to Ruskin is unveiled in the Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

The Kaiser has ordered that measures be taken to stamp out Christian Science in Germany.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 3.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Tariff bill is resumed. Further consideration is given to the bill to increase the salaries of federal judges; an amendment to increase the salaries of Senators and Representatives is rejected.

House: The Oleomargarine bill is discussed.

February 4.—*Senate:* Senator Hoar's bill increasing the salaries of United States judges 25 per cent. is passed; the Urgent Deficiency bill is discussed. John F. Dryden, successor of the late Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, takes his seat.

House: Consideration of the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

February 5.—*Senate:* The Urgent Deficiency bill is passed.

House: Consideration of the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

February 6.—*Senate:* The Philippine Tariff bill is again discussed, the especial subject being the sedition laws enacted by the Commission; Senator Scott speaks in favor of the Mandingo canal route, and Senator Hausbrough makes an address on his bill to provide a national system of irrigation of arid lands.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 7.—*Senate:* The Pension Appropriation bill is passed; the debate on the Philippine tariff bill is resumed.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is passed.

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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 4.—Governor Taft gives further testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines.

February 5.—Governor Van Zandt, of Minnesota, in his message to the legislature calls attention to his fight against the so-called railroad merger and asks for an appropriation to pay legal expenses.

February 6.—The text of the treaty with Denmark, by which the Danish West Indies are ceded to the United States, is made public.

The marriage of Payne Whitney, son of William C. Whitney, and Miss Helen Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, takes place in Washington.

February 8.—Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson and B. J. Cromwell are placed on the retired list of the navy.

The President's oldest son, Theodore, is suffering from an attack of pneumonia, at Groton, Mass.

The President abandons his proposed trip to the Charleston Exposition on account of his son's illness.

Admiral Sampson's counsel files a brief with the President, making a new charge of disobedience to orders against Admiral Schley, and protesting against his claim to supreme command at Santiago.

Governor Taft continues his testimony before the Senate committee, in the Philippines.

February 9.—The greater part of the business section of Paterson, N. J., is destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at about $10,000,000.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 7.—*Philippines:* The Manila Chamber of Commerce adopts a memorial to Congress, urging legislation for the islands, and asking for two additional commissioners.

CHESS.

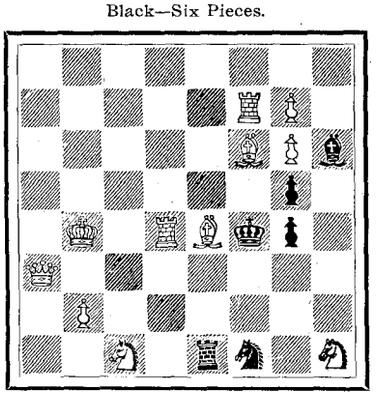
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 640.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize, Problem Tourney, *Brighton Society Journal.*

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; 5 R P 1; 5 B P b; 6 p 1; 1 K 1 R B k p 1; Q 7; 1 P 6; 2 S 1 r s 1 S.

White mates in two moves.

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Problem 641.

By F. HOPKINS, Toledo.

B 1 s R 4; R 3 r k b 1; 1 p 2 p p 2; 2 B Q 2 p 1; 6 P S; 8; 6 K 1; 8.

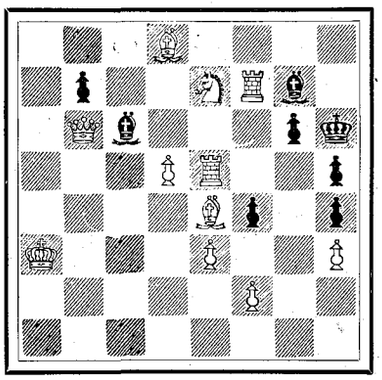
White mates in two moves.

Problem 642.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By C. D. P. HAMILTON.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

3 B 4; 1 p 2 S R b 1; 1 Q b 3 p k; 3 P R 2 p; 4 B p 1 p; K 3 P 2 P; 5 P 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

This problem looks like a simple two-mover, for, unless Black makes the proper reply, White forces mate on the second move. On the other hand White can not mate in less than three moves.

Concerning Problem 635, there is a mate by Kt—K 6 dis. ch. We will wait till we get the correction.

Solution of Problems.

No. 632.
Key-move, B—Kt 5.

No. 633.
Key-move, Q—B 8.

No. 633.
Key-move, B—Kt 4.

Solved by M. W. H, University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; B. Colle, New York City; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; O. C. B., Humboldt, Kan.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; W. W. S., New York City.

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632 and 633: Prof. A M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; J. W. Kirkpatrick, Dixon, Ill.

Comments (632): "Rather slim variety for a 2-move cut-off; but the key and flight-square are very good"—H. W. B.; "Quite good"—M. M.; "Obvious"—G. D.; "Sleek and sly"—A K.; "Easy key; good variations"—F. S. F.; "Odd, easy, and well proportioned"—J. H. S.; "Clever"—J. G. L.; "Fine combination"—S. M. M.; "Very pretty"—J. H. L.

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Surplus	71,129,042.06
Paid Policyholders in 1901	27,714,621,42

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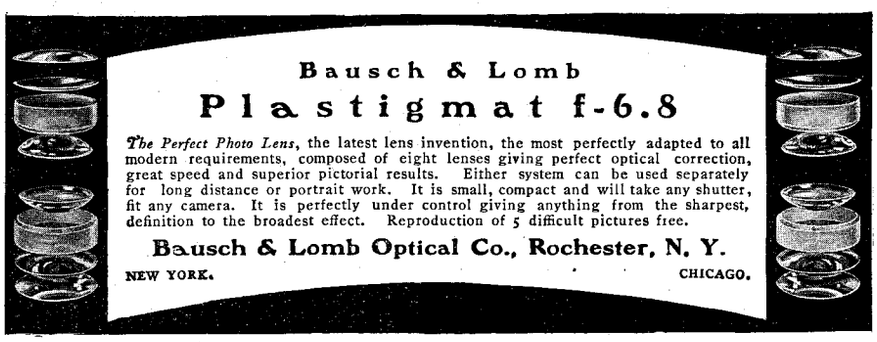

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standard"—M. M.; "Masterful"—G. D.; "Ponderous and powerful"—A K.; "Good key; but variations not equal to Jesperson's best"—F. S. F.; "Splendid"—J. H. S.; "Fine"—J. G. L.; "Isn't this a beauty?"—B C.; "Hard, and well worth the trouble required to solve it"—S. M. M.; "Not very difficult, but multitudinous in variations and duals"—O. C. P.; "A beauty"—A. M. H; "Exceeding interesting"—J. E. W.

(634): "One can only admire"—H. W. B.; "Beautiful piece of work"—M. M.; "Rather a tough little proposition"—G. D.; "Sharp and symmetrical"—A K.; "As beautiful as difficult"—F. S. S.; "Deserves the honor of a diagram"—J. H. S.; "A naughty fellow"—J. G. L.; "Little, but good"—B C.; "Exceeding ingenious. One of the best of those fascinating problems with very few pieces"—S. M. M.

Several solvers were caught by Q—B 7 in 633. The reply is Kt x B, hence the necessity of Q—B 8 to control the black diagonal.

In addition to those reported, B. C. got 630 and 631; W. L. Greer, Cleveland, 627 and 628.

The Monte Carlo Tournament.

The International Tournament in Monte Carlo began on February 3, with twenty-two contestants: Albin, Blackburne, Eisenberg, Gunsberg, Janowski, Marco, Maroczy, Marshall, Mason, Mieses, Mortimer, Napier, Pillsbury, Popiel, Reggio, Scheve, Schlechter, Tarrasch, Taubenhaus, Teichmann, Tschigorin, Wolf. Before the first round was played, it was announced that Blackburne and Taubenhaus had withdrawn.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Albin	2	1½	Napier	1½	2
Eisenberg	1	2	Pillsbury	2	1½
Gunsberg	1¼	2¾	Popiel	2	2
Janowski	3½	½	Reggio	½	3½
Marco	2	1	Scheve	1½	1½
Maroczy	2½	½	Schlechter	1½	1½
Marshall	3¼	¾	Tarrasch	¾	3¼
Mason	¾	2¼	Teichmann	2¾	¾
Mieses	3	0	Tschigorin	1	2
Mortimer	0	4	Wolf	2¼	1¾

Janowski's Brilliancy.

Giuoco Piano.

SPEYER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	SPEYER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Kt—B sq	P—R 6
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 B P x P	R P x P
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	18 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5
4 P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	19 Kt x P	B x R
5 P—B 3	Castles	20 Q x B	R x R P
6 Q—K 2	P—Q 4	21 Q—B 3	K R—R sq
7 B—Kt 3(a)	B—K Kt 5	22 Kt—B 5 (e)	B x Kt
8 B—Kt 5	P—Q 5	23 P x B	Kt—K 7 (f)
9 Kt—Q 2(b)	P—Kt 4	24 Q x Kt	R—R 8 ch
10 B—Q 5	Kt x B (c)	25 K x P	R (R 8)—R 7 ch
11 B x Q	Kt—B 5	26 K—Kt 3	R x Q
12 Q—B sq	K R x B	27 K x Kt	R—Kt 7 ch
13 Kt—Kt 3	B—KB sq	28 K—B 3	R x P
14 Castles (d)	P—Q R 4	29 Resigns.	
15 K—Kt sq	P—R 5		

Notes.

(a) Should have played P x P.

(b) If, now, P x P, White gets the worst of it.

(c) It almost takes your breath away! It doesn't seem to be necessary, and it doesn't seem to be sound. White played just as Black desired. Nevertheless, this doesn't detract from the exhibition of "nerve" by the French champion.

(d) Castling at this junction was only fixing himself for Black's onslaught.

(e) Q x Kt will not do. For, 22.., R—R 8 ch; 23 K x P, R (R sq)—R 7 ch; 24 K—B 3, R—B 7 mate.

(f) One of the choice moves of a genius. If White takes the Kt, he loses his Q; if he doesn't take it, he is mated in three moves.

A Fine Scotch.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung.*

SCHULTZ. *White.*	CARLS. *Black.*	SCHULTZ. *White.*	CARLS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 K—R sq	B—K Kt 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13 P—B 3	B—K 3
3 P—Q 4	P x P	14 P—Q Kt 4	B—K 6
4 Kt x P	Kt—B 3	15 Kt—B 2	B—B 5
5 B—K Kt 5	P—K R 3	16 Kt—Q 2	P—R 5
6 B x Kt	Q x B	17 B—B 4	Kt—K 4
7 P—Q B 3	B—B 4	18 B x B	P x B
8 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	19 Kt—Q 4	K—K 2
9 B—K 2	Q—Kt 3	20 Q—K 2	And Black announced mate in thirteen moves.
10 Castles	B—K R 6		
11 Kt—K sq	P—K R 4		

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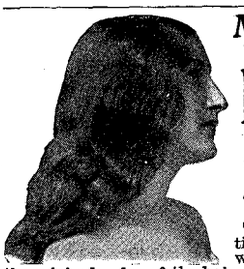

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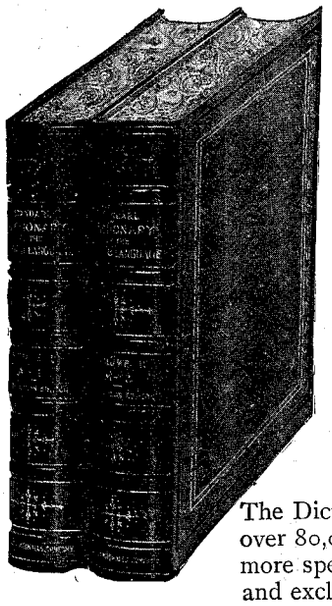

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